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Redevelopment and subdivision of 165 Williamsons Road,
South Morang

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 16981

Sponsor: City of Whittlesea

Heritage advisors: Taylor Fitzgerald, Christine Morgan and Daniel Carpenter

Authors: [REDACTED]

26 October 2020



Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung

Cultural Heritage
Aboriginal Corporation

27 October 2020

File No. WT1128 CHMP No. 16981

Gemmy Timotius
City of Whittlesea
25 Ferres Boulevard
South Morang
Victoria 3752

Dear Gemmy,

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan: CHMP 16981 – Redevelopment and Subdivision of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang

I refer to your application to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation dated 6th of August 2020 seeking approval of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan 16981 entitled *Redevelopment and Subdivision of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang* (26 October 2020).

With reference to s.53(1) and s.61(a)-(e), and in accordance with s.63(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act), the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation have considered and have approved this plan.

If you require any additional information about this advice, please contact me on the number below.

Yours sincerely,

Alex Parmington
CEO, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Cc. Taylor Fitzgerald, Biosis

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Document information

Title:	Redevelopment and subdivision of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang
CHMP No.	16981
Size:	Medium
Assessment:	Complex
Aboriginal places:	VAHR 7922-1668
Sponsor:	City of Whittlesea ABN 72 431 091 058
Heritage Advisors:	Taylor Fitzgerald Christine Morgan Daniel Carpenter
Authors:	Taylor Fitzgerald Christine Morgan
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Mapping

In accordance with the approved form, the following projected spatial data has been forwarded to VAHR for this CHMP: Activity Area boundary; ground survey areas and subsurface testing locations.

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Executive summary

Compliance requirements are set out in Part 1 of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).

Activity

The proposed activity is the redevelopment and subdivision of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang, Victoria.

Location

The Activity Area is located at 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang, Victoria. The extent of the Activity Area covered by this CHMP is an irregular polygon shape and includes 86,640 square metres located within land parcels: Lot 1\PS822500 and R1\PS822500.

Assessment

A Desktop Assessment was undertaken to provide background information on the activity and its impacts, other archaeological studies, previously recorded Aboriginal places, the environment and to develop a prediction model for the Activity Area. A Standard Assessment was undertaken to provide information on the ground surface visibility, previous disturbance to the Activity Area and identify areas of archaeological potential. A Complex Assessment was undertaken to test the prediction model and areas of archaeological potential within the Activity Area. Consultation with Wurundjeri Woiwurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation representatives occurred throughout the CHMP.

Results

The Desktop Assessment determined that no previously recorded Aboriginal places were present within the Activity Area and that a previous assessment, where Biosis (2015) conducted subsurface testing within the north section of the current Activity Area, did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage on the stony rise. However, given the minimal ground disturbance within the Activity Area and the native vegetation present, artefact scatters and scarred trees may be present within the stony rise landform of the Activity Area.

The Standard Assessment included a ground survey which recorded poor to very poor GSV and overall effective survey coverage (5.5%) within the Activity Area due to grass cover and basalt protrusions. Disturbance across the Activity Area was largely confined to the access track, areas of vehicle use and the site of the power tower. The Standard Assessment did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

The Complex Assessment included one manually excavated 1x1 metre test pit, 11 5x1.2 metre mechanical trenches and four 2x1 metre mechanical trench extents. The stratigraphy of the excavations comprised of a moist, fine grained very dark brown to dark greyish brown clayey silt/ silt overlying a moist, sticky, dark greyish brown clayey silt before a sticky, plastic, very dark grey clay at approximately 150 to 230 millimetres. Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in Machine Trench 6 though extent testing did not identify further Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

Aboriginal places

VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD includes two silcrete artefacts located in Machine Trench 6, in a subsurface context of at a depth between 100 and 200 millimetres in a dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown silty clay. The place is a low density artefact distribution typical of low rises greater than 200 metres from waterways, indicating the transitory nature of humans that occupied the geographic region.

Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this CHMP:

1. Gemmy Timotius and Samuel Beshai, City of Whittlesea (Sponsor)
2. Archstone Archaeology Australia Pty Ltd
3. Julian Turner (GIS, Biosis)
4. Natalie Langowski, Caroline Spry, Matthew Chamberlain (Heritage Advisors, WWCHAC)
5. Bobby Mullins, Ron Jones and Allan Wandin (Elders, WWCHAC)

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Abbreviations

CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
GDA94	Geodetic Datum Australia 1994
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi-Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

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PART 1 – CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

These conditions become compliance requirements once the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is approved. Failure to comply with a condition is an offence under Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

The CHMP must be readily accessible to the Sponsor, and their employees and contractors when carrying out the activity.

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1 Specific cultural heritage management requirements

1.1 Condition 1 - Copy of the cultural heritage management plan

The sponsor must ensure that a physical hard copy of the approved CHMP must be kept on site at all times **during** the activity.

1.2 Condition 2 - Cultural heritage induction

A cultural heritage induction must be conducted with all site workers/contractors involved in ground disturbing works by a Registered Aboriginal Party representative and a Heritage Advisor (HA) **prior** to the commencement of the activity. The purpose of the induction is to provide background information in relation to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage and obligations of site workers/contractors.

The induction must include:

1. A brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the broader region.
2. A summary of the archaeological investigations conducted within the Activity Area.
3. Specific details of Aboriginal places located within the Activity Area.

A Heritage Advisor must also attend the induction to present an information booklet with the following information:

4. Part 1 of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan
5. A summary of the conditions and contingencies contained within this Cultural Heritage Management Plan
6. The obligations of site workers/contractors under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

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The Registered Aboriginal Party must be provided a minimum of two weeks' notice to undertake the induction.

The induction must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

1.3 Condition 3 - RAP inspection/s

RAP inspections of the Activity Area must be conducted **during** proposed works by a Registered Aboriginal Party representative. The purpose of these inspections is to ensure compliance with the conditions and contingencies of this CHMP.

The RAP inspections must include a minimum of three and a maximum of five inspections. An inspection is required immediately following each of these activities:

1. Ground stripping
2. Tree removal
3. Trenching for services

Once the mandatory three RAP inspections have taken place after the aforementioned activities, the execution of an additional two inspections (for a total maximum of five RAP inspections) must be completed

if requested by the Registered Aboriginal Party. These inspections can be done in conjunction with each other.

Note that inspections running in conjunction with one another must be booked and billed separately

The Registered Aboriginal Party must be provided a minimum of two weeks' notice to participate in the inspection.

The inspections must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

1.4 Condition 4 – Reburial and repatriation of VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD

Repatriation

All Aboriginal cultural heritage material collected as part of the preparation of this CHMP (VAHR 7922-1668) must be securely stored at the offices of the HA until lodgement of documentation to AV, and must be repatriated at a time not more than 3 months after the approval of the CHMP.

After the conclusion of the CHMP, repatriation of cultural materials collected as part of VAHR 7922-1668 must be carried out ahead of the reburial utilising the Wurundjeri Council's Artefact Repatriation Policy (Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation), which is attached within Appendix 11 RAP Artefact Repatriation Policy

Any additional cultural material which may be recorded during the activity or as a result of the compliance inspections must be dealt with according to Contingency plan Section 2.5 and must also be relocated to the area for reburial, once this material has been planned by an HA and the original location recorded by differential GPS. Location details and Planning and Election form (Record Edit) must be completed by an HA to record the location for any newly recorded materials.

If reburial of **VAHR 7922-1668** or any newly identified cultural material cannot be undertaken within the Activity Area for any reason, the RAP must be consulted by the Sponsor, and the cultural material must then be returned to the RAP.

The sponsor is solely responsible for bearing the cost of repatriation procedures.

Reburial must occur after the activity is completed.

Reburial

After the completion of all ground disturbing works associated with the activity, the cultural heritage material (VAHR 7922-1668) must be reburied at a place that will not be disturbed in the future, as close as possible to the original Place (VAHR 7922-1668) extent boundary. The location for reburial will be chosen in consultation with Wurundjeri, and the cultural heritage material will be reburied in a container as outline within the WWCHAC Artefact Repatriation Policy (Appendix 11).

The reburial is to be conducted by three representatives of the Wurundjeri Corporation, one representative from each Nevin, Terrick, and Wandin family group. An Elder of the Wurundjeri Corporation will provide a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation in the area including details of the cultural heritage material.

It is necessary that a Heritage Advisor be present at the reburial. The Advisor will record the location details of the reburied material with a differential GPS and supply this information to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registrar along with all other relevant documentation. A Place Collection Form within the site card form must be updated to show the reburial location.

A minimum **two weeks'** notice of the requirement for the reburial must be provided to the RAP. The Sponsor and/or their site contractors must submit a Wurundjeri Worker Booking Request form for these works.

The procedure in its entirety must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor and/or their site contractors. The sponsor is solely responsible for bearing the cost of reburial procedures.

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2 Contingency plans

2.1 Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Sponsor of the activity to ensure that the contingencies in this section of the CHMP are implemented as required. Failure to comply with the contingencies is an offence under Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

2.2 Dispute resolution

In the event of a dispute between the Sponsor and any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or Activity Advisory Group during the implementation of this CHMP, the following process must be followed:

- 1 The parties agree to use their best endeavours to resolve the dispute in good faith.
- 2 Initially the parties must identify the nature of the matter in dispute. Ideally the parties must agree in writing as to the nature and scope of the matter in disputes within five working days of the dispute arising, with reference to the specific conditions or requirements in the CHMP.
- 3 Once the nature of the dispute is identified, the parties must meet within five working days to discuss any options or remedial actions that are available to resolve the matter/s in dispute.
- 4 If agreement can be reached between the parties in relation to remedial actions, this agreement must be recorded in writing and include a programme for the implementation of the action. In these circumstances any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or Activity Advisory Group agree that it will use its best endeavours to ensure there are no avoidable delays to the schedule for the works.
- 5 If an agreement cannot be reached in relation to remedial actions, the parties agree to appoint (at a shared cost) an independent mediator to oversee a meeting between the parties.
- 6 The mediation meeting must be scheduled as soon as practicable.
- 7 The parties must attend the mediation meeting in good faith and use their best endeavours to resolve the dispute.
- 8 If agreement can be reached at the mediation meeting, this agreement must be recorded in writing and include a programme for the implementation of any remedial actions. In these circumstances any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or Activity Advisory Group agree that it will use its best endeavours to ensure there are no avoidable delays to the schedule for the works.

In the event that a mediated solution cannot be reached between the parties, any matter of non-compliance may be pursued under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

2.3 Reviewing compliance

The Sponsor must comply with this CHMP. Failure to comply with the conditions and contingencies in this CHMP is an offence pursuant to Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

A compliance checklist is included in Appendix 10.

In order to ensure compliance with this CHMP, the Sponsor must:

1. Provide all persons attending the site with access to a copy of the CHMP during the activity, explain the purpose of the CHMP and implications of non-compliance, as per Condition 1 (Section 1.1).

2. Ensure all site workers involved in ground disturbing works are inducted prior to their participation in ground disturbing works, as per Condition 2 (Section 1.2).
3. Have an up to date contact list for any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, Aboriginal Victoria, a heritage advisor, Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office available on site at all times.
4. Respond to any questions or complaints in relation to the implementation and compliance with the CHMP within one working day.
5. Record any complaints received on a central register and keep a copy of any response/action taken in response to the complaint.

If it appears that there is non-compliance with the CHMP, then the sponsor must notify Aboriginal Victoria immediately.

2.4 Remediating non-compliance

The Sponsor is responsible for remediating any non-compliance with the CHMP and is liable for any non-compliance. The Sponsor must not take any corrective measures without consent of the Registered Aboriginal Party.

In circumstances where there is non-compliance with the CHMP, the Sponsor must:

1. Notify the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet within one working day of the non-compliance being identified. Under Section 159 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet may assign an Authorised Officer to investigate the non-compliance.
2. Before implementation, the Sponsor must report non-compliance to the Registered Aboriginal Party within one working day of discovery. The Sponsor must have a meeting to discuss the non-compliance, if requested by the RAP. The Sponsor and Registered Aboriginal Party must discuss a procedure to remedy non-compliance with any agreement recorded in writing by both parties.

If the Sponsor, Authorised Officer and any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party cannot agree on an appropriate programme of remedial action, the dispute resolution process of this CHMP must be implemented.

2.5 Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity

If Aboriginal cultural heritage material is found, works must stop in the relevant area and the following process be followed by the sponsor:

1. Discovery
 - a) If suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified, all activity within a 10 metre buffer must stop. The activity can proceed outside the buffer.
 - b) The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be left in place, and protected from harm.
2. Notification
 - a) The person who identified the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must notify the person in charge of the activity.

- b) The person in charge of the activity must notify the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet of the identification of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one working day of its discovery.
- c) The person in charge of the activity must notify a Heritage Advisor and the appointed Registered Aboriginal Party for the Activity Area of the identification of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one working day of its discovery.

3 Assessment

- a) The person in charge of works must ensure that the 10 metre buffer is barricaded around the location of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one working day of its discovery.
- b) The Heritage Advisor (facilitating participation of the relevant RAP) must attend the Activity Area within two working days of notification of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage and, in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Party for the Activity Area, must participate in the assessment, in order to:
 - i. Fully assess and establish the extent, nature and significance of the place, and if required, record the Aboriginal cultural heritage and submit relevant records to the VAHR.
 - ii. Advise and make recommendations in relation to appropriate management measures for the Aboriginal cultural heritage, to the person in charge of the activity.
 - iii. The proposed management measures must first be agreed to in writing by the Registered Aboriginal Party and the Sponsor.
- c) The person in charge of the activity, upon receipt of the assessment and recommendations from the Heritage Advisor and the Registered Aboriginal Party for the Activity Area, must provide the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet with an indicative impact mitigation or salvage strategy.

4 Impact avoidance, mitigation or salvage

- a) Following Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, harm avoidance or harm mitigation must be explored by the Sponsor as the first priority. The proposed management measures must first be agreed to in writing by the Registered Aboriginal Party.
 - i. Heritage management measures may include salvage, the methodology of which must be decided upon by the HA in consultation with the RAP. The RAP must participate in the salvage operation.
 - ii. If any materials suitable for radiometric dating are identified during the salvage program, these must be collected and dated in accordance with standard scientific practices.
 - iii. All relevant VAHR forms and Record Edits for the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be completed and submitted by the HA within 12 months of the completion of the salvage program.
 - iv. A salvage report must be submitted to Aboriginal Victoria within 12 months of the completion of the salvage program.
- b) The activity may proceed once management measures have been completed in their entirety, and according to the process as agreed upon between the sponsor and the RAP.
- c) All actions associated with the procedures associated with this contingency must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

5 Curation, further analysis and registration

- a) The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal cultural heritage must be in accordance with the direction of any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or in the absence of a Registered Aboriginal Party, the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet, and relevant Aboriginal Victoria guidelines and practice notes.
- b) All details of the location and nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be provided to the VAHR within **1 month** of recording by the HA.

2.6 Discovery of suspected human remains

If any suspected human remains are discovered, you must contact the Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following 5-step contingency plan:

1 Discovery

- a) If suspected human remains are discovered, the sponsor must stop all activity on site.
- b) The remains must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage.

2 Notification

- a) If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately by the sponsor.
- b) If there is reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544.
- c) All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
- d) If it is confirmed by these authorities the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

3 Impact Mitigation or Salvage

- a) The Victorian Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by section 18(2)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- b) An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor.

4 Custody

- a) The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral Remains must be in accordance with the direction of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council.

5 Reburial

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- a) Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experience and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to Aboriginal Victoria.
- b) Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

2.7 Where the activity is a subdivision

If the activity is a subdivision referred to in Regulation 49, a Management Plan must also include specific contingency plans [Clause 13(2) Schedule 2 of the Regulations] for:

- a) how each lot is intended to be used or developed by the sponsor; or
- b) if a lot is not intended to be used or developed by the sponsor; the use or development of the lot permitted by the relevant planning scheme.

The conditions for use or development of each lot which will be permitted by the Whittlesea Planning Scheme are detailed in subsection 4.2 of this CHMP.

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PART 2 – CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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3 Introduction

3.1 Reasons for preparing the CHMP

This is a voluntary Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The Sponsor intends to subdivide land within the Activity Area.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under the following regulations:

1. Regulation 49, subdivision, of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.
2. Regulation 46(1)(b), buildings and works for specific uses, including (iii) carparks, (xii) an industry, (xvii) an office, (xxi) a residential building, (xxiii) a retail premises, (xxvii) utility installation and (xxix) a warehouse.
3. Regulation 47(1), constructing specific items of infrastructure, including (f) a roadway with a length exceeding 100 metres; and (h) a telecommunications line consisting of an underground cable or duct with a length exceeding 500 metres.

The Activity Area is not in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

3.2 Notifications

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP was submitted to the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (RAP) and City of Whittlesea (LGA) on 2 December 2019 (Appendix 1).

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 16981 to this assessment.

3.3 Location of the Activity Area

The Activity Area is located 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang, Victoria. The extent of the Activity Area covered by this CHMP is an irregular polygon shape and includes 86,640 square metres located within land parcels: Lot 1\PS822500 and R1\PS822500 in the LGA of the City of Whittlesea.

3.4 Sponsor

City of Whittlesea

ABN: 72 431 091 058
Contact: Gemmy Timotius
Address: 25 Ferres Boulevard, South Morang
Number: 03 9217 2112
Mobile: 0427 783 541
Email: gemmynejos.timotius@whittlesea.vic.gov.au

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3.5 Heritage advisors

Taylor Fitzgerald BArch, GradCert. Museum Studies.

Taylor is a recent graduate of Deakin University's Post Graduate Certificate of Museum Studies which focuses on developing skills and knowledge to make a difference in the cultural heritage sector through heritage management and interpretation of significant sites and places.

Taylor graduated with a Bachelor of Archaeology from Flinders' University in South Australia in 2015. Since graduating from her undergraduate degree, Taylor has been actively gaining experience in consulting archaeology, working in predominantly Indigenous contexts. Taylor has undertaken archaeology work in regional Victoria and within greater metropolitan Melbourne. As a research assistant at Biosis, Taylor provides support to consulting archaeologists in fieldwork, research and analysis.

Taylor is a fully qualified Heritage Advisor under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Christine Morgan B.Arch.Prac, M.Arch.Sc (Adv)

Christine has been working in the industry and with Biosis since February 2019, after completing her Master of Archaeological Science (Advanced) at the Australian National University earlier that year. Her thesis investigated how different materials and edges of Australian stone tools produce differences in cut marks on bones during butchery activities. She completed her Bachelor of Archaeological Practice at the Australian National University in 2016.

As a research assistant at Biosis, Christine provides support to consulting background research, analysis, and fieldwork. Christine's skills include desktop assessments and stone tool analysis. Christine also has experience with surveying and subsurface testing through machine and manual excavations.

Christine is a registered cultural heritage advisor under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Daniel Carpenter GradCertArchae/GradDipArchHMgmt

Daniel Carpenter has 3 years' experience working in cultural heritage management in Victoria. He has experience in Aboriginal and historic sites and has been involved in fieldwork and reporting for both. He has authored and project managed CHMPs, identified and registered a historic site with Heritage Victoria as well as assisting with numerous other projects. Daniel's qualifications include a Bachelor of Business from RMIT as well as postgraduate qualifications in heritage management. His archaeological training included writing cultural management plans, lithic identification and GIS.

Daniel is a qualified and listed Heritage Advisor pursuant to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

3.6 Owner/Occupier

AGTC Property Project Management Pty Ltd

ABN: 70 142 400 477

Mr Brendan Danaher

office@agcasey.com.au

(03) 9437 8966

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3.7 Registered Aboriginal Party

The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) is the RAP for the region that includes the Activity Area. The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 23 January 2020 (Appendix 2).

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4 Activity description

4.1 Proposed Activity

The proposed activity includes the subdivision and development of the Activity Area which will include car parking, roads, hardstand areas, office spaces, warehouse spaces, showroom spaces, food and beverage venues and landscaping. The activity plans included in Appendix 3 show the existing site and the proposed use of each individual lot within the subdivision; the current plans, subject to council approval under the Whittlesea Planning Scheme (Table 1), include:

1. two car parking areas with a total capacity of 285 car parks located centrally under the existing power lines
2. a road to provide access throughout the development
3. seven hardstand areas along the south west of the Activity Area
4. four office spaces in the northern section of the Activity Area
5. 17 warehouse spaces
6. 14 showroom spaces
7. Nine food and beverage venues
8. landscaping along the eastern extent of the Activity Area

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Ground disturbing works will likely include:

9. tree removal and vegetation clearance (depth of impact dependent on root system of individual tree)
10. ground stripping of topsoil and construction of roads (depth of impact up to 500 millimetre)
11. trench excavation for underground utilities and services (depth of impact up to 2 metres)
12. installation of footings (depth of impact approximately 1.5 metres)

Ground disturbing works will likely cause subsurface impacts up to 2 metres in depth and will cause disturbance to the surface and subsurface nature of the Activity Area. The proposed activity has the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage if present within the Activity Area. The spatial dimensions of these ground disturbing works have not been finalised as the current activity plans are subject to council approval.

The activity plans are included in Appendix 3 and show that the activity will impact 100% of the Activity Area.

4.2 Uses permitted by the Planning Scheme

In accordance with Clauses 6.2 and 10, Schedule 2 of the *Regulations*, where the intended activity is a subdivision, the activity description must also include:

1. A description of how each lot is intended to be used or developed; or

2. A description of the use or development of each lot permitted by the relevant planning scheme (Table 1).

The Activity Area is at present covered by the Commercial 2 Zone (C2Z) of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme. The Activity Area is to be developed under the planning zone Commercial 2 (C2Z). The draft permitted uses are reproduced in Table 1. The full planning provisions for the Commercial 2 Zone (C2Z) of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme is included in Appendix 12.

Table 1 Uses permitted for the Commercial 2 Zone (C2Z)

Section 1 - Permit not required

Use	Condition
Art and craft centre	
Art gallery	
Cinema Cinema based entertainment facility	The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone
Food and drink premises	The leasable floor area must not exceed 100 square metres.
Industry (other than Materials recycling and Transfer station)	<p>Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10 with no threshold specified.</p> <p>The land must be at least the following distances from land (not a road) which is in an Activity Centre Zone, Capital City Zone, Commercial 1 Zone, Docklands Zone, residential zone or Rural Living Zone, land used for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The threshold distance, for a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10. - 30 metres, for a purpose not listed in the table to Clause 53.10. <p>Must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceed a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012. - Require a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. - Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2011. - Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (HCDG) Regulations 2016
Informal outdoor recreation	
Mail centre	
Museum	
Office	
Postal agency	
Railway	
Restricted retail premises	

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Shop (other than Adult sex product shop, Restricted retail premises and Supermarket)	<p>Must adjoin, or be on the same land as, a supermarket when the use commences.</p> <p>The combined leasable floor area for all shops adjoining or on the same land as the supermarket must not exceed 500 square metres.</p> <p>The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone</p>
Supermarket	<p>The leasable floor area must not exceed 1800 square metres.</p> <p>The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone.</p> <p>Must be on land within the City of Greater Geelong or within an urban growth boundary in metropolitan Melbourne.</p>
Trade supplies	
Tramway	
Warehouse (other than Mail centre)	<p>Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10 with no threshold distance specified.</p> <p>The land must be at least the following distances from land (not a road) which is in an Activity Centre Zone, Capital City Zone, Commercial 1 Zone, Docklands Zone, residential zone or Rural Living Zone, land used for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, an education centre or corrective institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The threshold distance, for a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10. - 30 metres, for a purpose not listed in the table to Clause 53.10 <p>Must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceed a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012. - Require a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. - Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2011. - Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (HCDG) Regulations 2016.
Any use listed in Clause 62.01	Must meet the requirements of Clause 62.01

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5 Extent of the Activity Area

The Activity Area is located at 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang in the LGA of the City of Whittlesea and covers an area of approximately 86,640 square metres. It is located on a relatively flat volcanic plain between the steep sloping embankment of Plenty River in the east, Darebin Creek in the west and the rises of Quarry Hills Park in the north. This area has been mainly used for agricultural purposes since the 1830s. The Activity Area comprises an irregular polygon shaped allotment, bounded by Williamsons Road in the north, the Yan Yean pipe track and Mernda railway in the south-east and Morang power station in the west. The extent of the Activity Area is shown in Map 1.

The Activity Area is currently a commercial private property that has remained as an open space reserve used for industrial purposes. A transmission tower is present within the Activity Area on the west boundary. It is part of two transmission lines that cross the Activity Area connecting to the South Morang Power Station to the west of the Activity Area. There are two patches of dense vegetation in the north and south of the Activity Area and there is a large stony rise which stretches from the north to the south of the Activity Area.

There are no waterways or waterbodies within the Activity Area, however the Activity Area is located 1.8 kilometres west of Plenty River. The Activity Area is on the flat volcanic plains, sloping gently in a westerly direction toward the Mill Park Lakes Estate Wetland in the north-west.

Cadastral information for the Activity Area is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 Cadastral information for the Activity Area

Address	165 Williamsons Road South Morang Victoria
Local Government Authority	Whittlesea City Council
Lot/Plan	1\PS822500, R1\PS822500
Parish	Morang
Planning Zone	C2Z – Commercial 2
Coordinates*	E 330775.03 N 5831997.39
Melways/VicRoads	183 D10

* All geographic coordinates in this CHMP are referenced to the Victorian Government Standard GDA94 MGA (Zone 55).

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- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - Current parcel boundary
 - VAHR place
- Contours 1m interval**
- Minor contour
 - Depression major contour
 - Major contour

Map 1 Extent of the Activity Area

0 20 40 60 80
Metres

Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

biosis

Matter: 31273, CHMP No. 16981
Date: 22 January 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: SKM, Last edited by: jturner
Location: P:\31200s\31273\Mapping\

6 Documentation of consultation

6.1 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Table 3 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
2 Dec 2019	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Notice of Intent (NoI) to prepare a CHMP provided to VAHR
	Catherine La Puma	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC)	
	Gemmy Timotius	City of Whittlesea	
2 Dec 2019	Registrar	VAHR	VAHR allocated CHMP # 16981 to this plan
	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Gemmy Timotius	City of Whittlesea	
	Catherine La Puma	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC)	
23 January 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	WWCHAC provides acceptance and notice to evaluate of CHMP 16981
	Gemmy Timotius	City of Whittlesea	
	Catherine La Puma	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC)	
24 Jan 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Inception Meeting for CHMP 16981
	Mark Dowdell	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Kate Connell	Wurundjeri Heritage Officer, WWCHAC	
	Bobby Mullins	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Ron Jones	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Allan Wandin	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Gemmy Timotius	City of Whittlesea	
	Samuel Beshai	City of Whittlesea	
13 March 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Standard Assessment Results Meeting for CHMP 16981
	Mark Dowdell	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Matthew Chamberlain	Wurundjeri Heritage Officer, WWCHAC	
	Bobby Mullins	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	

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Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
	Ron Jones	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright
	Allan Wandin	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Samuel Beshai	City of Whittlesea	

6.2 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

Table 4 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
11 February 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Standard Assessment
	Samuel Beshai	City of Whittlesea, Sponsor	
	Robert Jones	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
	Gary Galway	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
4 May 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment
	Daniel Carpenter	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Travis Smith	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
	Gary Galway	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
5 May 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment
	Daniel Carpenter	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Travis Smith	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
	John Xiberras	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
6 May 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment
	Daniel Carpenter	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Travis Smith	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
	Jordan Spencer	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
7 May 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment
	Daniel Carpenter	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Travis Smith	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
	Naomi Zukanovic	Wurundjeri Field Officer, WWCHAC	
8 May 2020	Daniel Carpenter	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment
	Leah Tepper	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	

6.3 Consultation in relation to the conditions

Table 5 Consultation in relation to the conditions

Date	Name	Organisation	Nature of Consultation
7 July 2020	Taylor Fitzgerald	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	Complex Assessment Results Meeting
	Leah Tepper	Heritage Advisor, Biosis	
	Caroline Spry	Wurundjeri Heritage Officer, WWCHAC	
	Natalie Langowski	Wurundjeri Heritage Advisor, WWCHAC	
	Bobby Mullins	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Ron Jones	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Allan Wandin	Wurundjeri Elder, WWCHAC	
	Gemmy Timotius	City of Whittlesea	
	Ken Wiseman	Developer	

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6.4 Summary of outcomes of consultation

A project inception meeting was held on 24 January 2020 at the offices of Wurundjeri Woi-Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) in Abbotsford. Present at the meeting was Taylor Fitzgerald and Mark Dowdell (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Kate Connell, Ron Jones, Bobby Mullins and Allan Wandin (WWCHAC) and Gemmy Timotius and Samuel Beshai (City of Whittlesea). The Activity Area and land use history was introduced and discussed in detail by Taylor Fitzgerald, and proposed build areas within the Activity Areas were shown digitally, and later shared via email. The activity description was presented by Gemmy Timotius. The results of one previously conducted CHMP within the Activity Area were discussed, and it was emphasised that the CHMP did not identify any cultural heritage material within the gentle undulating stony rise landform. It was agreed that a Standard Assessment survey of the entire Activity Area would follow.

A Standard Assessment was conducted on 11 February 2020. During the Standard Assessment, Taylor Fitzgerald (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd) asked the field representatives from WWCHAC if they had any relevant cultural information about the Activity Area to share; however, no oral history was provided.

A Standard Results meeting was held on 13 March 2020 at the offices of WWCHAC in Abbotsford. Present at the meeting was Taylor Fitzgerald and Mark Dowdell (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Matthew Chamberlain, Ron Jones,

Bobby Mullins and Allan Wandin (WWCHAC) and Samuel Beshai (City of Whittlesea). The Activity Area was discussed in regards to the disturbance recorded within access tracks and vehicle use of the Activity Area as well as the construction of a power line tower within the western extent of the Activity Area. The poor ground surface visibility was also noted. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material or scarred trees were identified as a result of the Standard Assessment. It was proposed that a general 50 metre testing grid comprising of 1x1 metre manual test pits and 5x1 metre mechanical trenches be excavated across the Activity Area. It was agreed that if any Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified, extent testing would be completed by the mechanical excavation of 2x1 metre test pits at 5 metre intervals in each cardinal direction from the positive trench. The extent testing would cease at a single negative pit.

The Complex Assessment was completed between the 4th and 8th of May 2020. A Complex Assessment results meeting was held with WWCHAC via teleconference due to covid-19 safety restrictions. Present at the meeting was Taylor Fitzgerald and Leah Tepper (HA, Biosis Pty Ltd), Caroline Spry, Natalia Langowksi, Ron Jones, Bobby Mullins and Allan Wandin (WWCHAC) and Gemmy Timotius (City of Whittlesea) and Ken Whiteman (developer). The results of the Complex Assessment and registration of VAHR 7922-1668 was discussed. During the final consultation meeting, the Elders were asked if they had any oral history information to provide to include in the CHMP particularly in regards to the context of the VAHR place identified. Ron Jones noted that there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in any areas of high elevation anywhere in the landscape regardless of distance from major waterways.

It was agreed that the CHMP would specify the following conditions:

1. A hard copy of the CHMP be kept on site at all times during proposed works
2. A cultural heritage induction presented by a Wurundjeri representative and a Heritage Advisor and completed by all involved in ground disturbing works prior to the commencement of the proposed activity. The HA must prepare induction booklet contained Part 1 of approved CHMP.
3. During the activity, a minimum of three, maximum of five, RAP inspections must take place around tree removal, ground stripping and trenching for utilities and services.
4. Reburial of artefacts must occur in line with Wurundjeri Artefact Repatriation Policy (Appendix 11 RAP Artefact Repatriation Policy)

A draft of the final conditions of the CHMP were sent to Wurundjeri for comment prior to the submission of the CHMP for evaluation.

A draft CHMP was sent to the Sponsor for review and comment prior to the final submission to WWCHAC for evaluation.

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7 Desktop Assessment

The following section contains the results of the Desktop Assessment. The Desktop Assessment was prepared in accordance with Regulation 61 and Clause 8(1), Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

7.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The VAHR contains information on all recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage within Victoria. It is accessed via the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS), a web based tool with restricted access.

A search of the VAHR was undertaken by Christine Morgan, Biosis Pty Ltd on 13 January 2020.

7.2 Geographic region

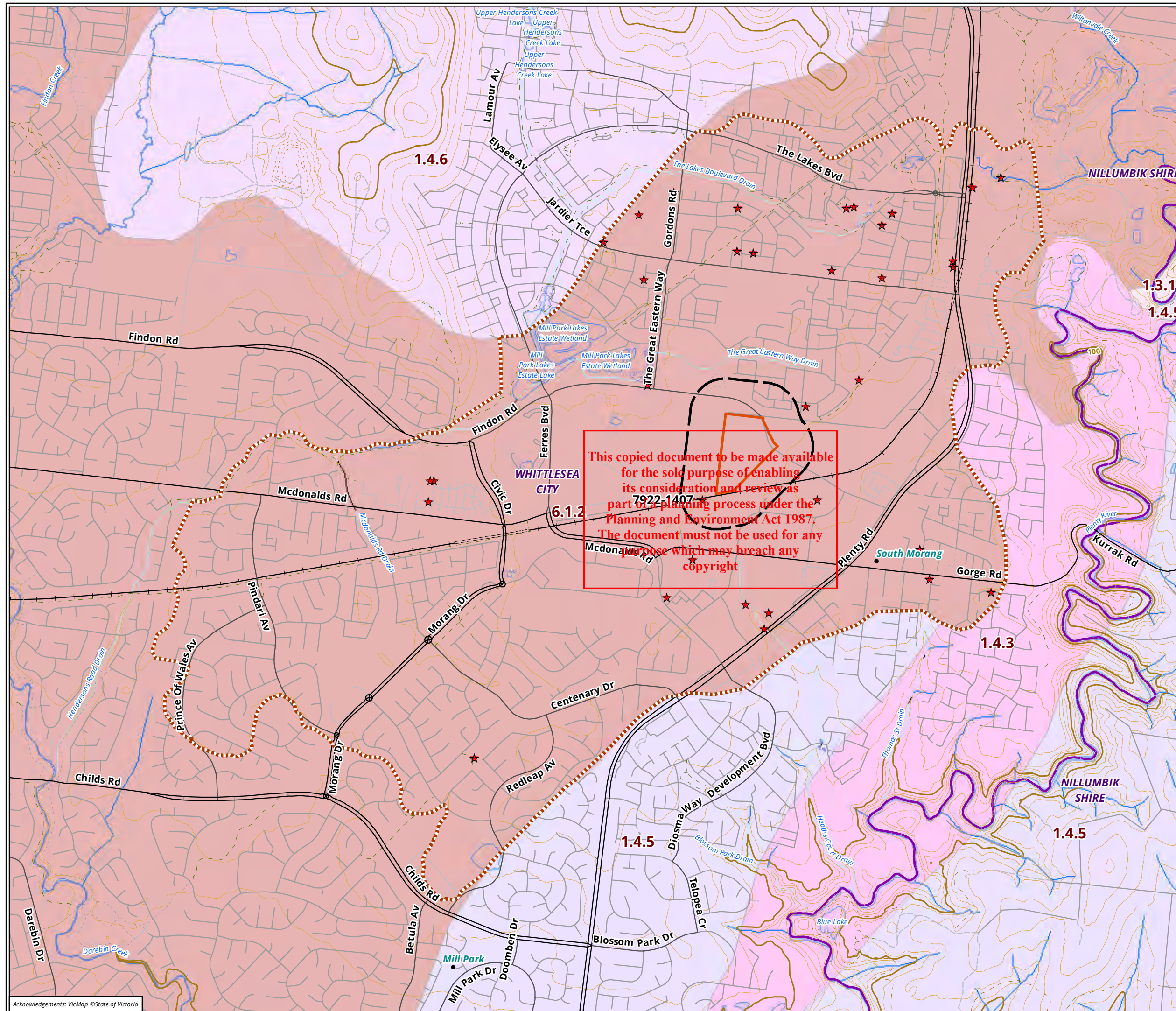
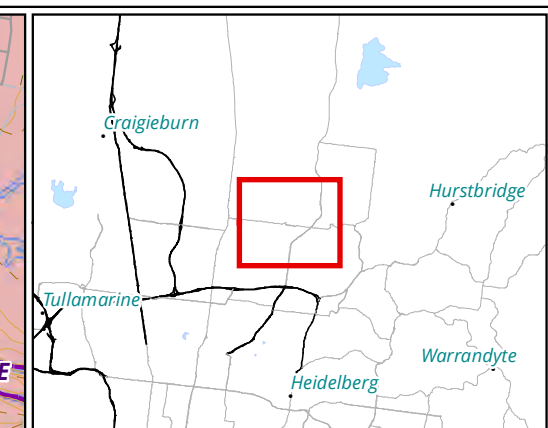
The geographic region for the Activity Area has been selected to represent a range of landforms and resources that would be accessible from the Activity Area. The Activity Area is located within the geomorphological unit (GMU) 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* on a relatively flat plain between the steep sloping embankment of Plenty River in the east, Darebin Creek in the west and the rises of Quarry Hills Park, marked by GMU 1.4.6 *Outlying ridges and hills (Warby Range, Lurg Hills, Howe Range, Mt Dandenong)*, in the north. The geographic region was selected so that only areas with the same characteristics as the Activity Area, including being within GMU 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* and the flat basalt plain landform, were assessed as the best representation for the Activity Area.

The geographic region is defined by the following features:

1. The northern boundary is defined by the border between GMUs 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* and 1.4.6 *Outlying ridges and hills (Warby Range, Lurg Hills, Howe Range, Mt Dandenong)*. It extends east following the 150 metre contour line which marks the edge of the basalt plain before the slope steepens to the Plenty River embankment.
2. The eastern boundary follows the 150 metre contour line until it intersects with the boundary of GMUs 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* and 1.4.3 *Escarps, gorges (Mt. Buffalo escarpment/gorge, Erinundra escarpment; Genoa, Mitchell, Moroka gorges and Snowy River gorges)*
3. The southern boundary follows the edge of GMU 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* before intersecting with the 150 metre contour line.
4. The western boundary is marked by the 150 metre contour until it intersects with the boundary for GMUs 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomborneit, Mt. Rouse)* and 1.4.6 *Outlying ridges and hills (Warby Range, Lurg Hills, Howe Range, Mt Dandenong)*

The geographic region is shown in Map 2.

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Legend

- Geographic region
- Activity Area
- 200m buffer on Activity Area

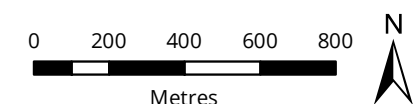
Geomorphological units

- 1.3.1 Low relief landscapes at low elevation
- 1.4.3 Escarpments and gorges
- 1.4.5 Moderately dissected ridge and valley landscapes
- 1.4.6 Outlying ridges and hills
- 6.1.2 Stony rises

Contour 10m interval

- Minor contour
- contour_dep
- Major contour

Map 2 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Places and geomorphology of the geographic region



Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 31273, CHMP No. 16981
Date: 08 October 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: SKM, Last edited by: jturner
Location: P:\31200s\31273\Mapping\31273_M2_GR_Inc_AA.mxd

7.3 Aboriginal places in the geographic region

A search of the VAHR has identified 35 previously recorded Aboriginal places located within the geographic region (Table 6). Scarred trees are the predominant Aboriginal place type within the geographic region, accounting for 42.86% (n=15) of all places. This is closely followed by artefact scatters (40.00% n=14), low density artefact distributions (LDADs) (14.29% n=5 comprising of 14 individual components), and an Aboriginal place type; earth feature (2.86%).

Table 6 Previously recorded Aboriginal places in the geographic region

Place Type	Count of Place Type	% of Place Type
Scarred Tree	15	42.86%
Artefact Scatter	14	40.00%
Low Density Artefact Distribution	5	14.29%
Earth Feature	1	2.86%
Total	35	100.00%

Aboriginal places appear to be concentrated around ephemeral tributaries of Plenty River and Darebin Creek and areas of elevation across the geographic region. The high degree of residential development in the geographic region may have limited Aboriginal places to be preserved in parkland or reserves near waterways or slopes. Additionally, the registration of Aboriginal places may be limited by the locations of previous archaeological assessments across the geographical region.

There are no previously registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area. There is a single artefact scatter located within 200 metres of the Activity Area **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** which is discussed in detail below. There are 11 Aboriginal places within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area including five artefact scatters, four scarred trees and two LDADs, summarised below. These previously registered Aboriginal places are located within the same landforms as the Activity Area and will provide an indication for Aboriginal cultural heritage potential within the Activity Area.

VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting) is an artefact scatter located approximately 85 metres south-west of the Activity Area on the crest of a stony rise, the same landform as the current Activity Area. During the Complex Assessment for CHMP 13635 (Anderson 2016), four silcrete artefacts were identified, including two retouched blades and a thumbnail scraper. Three artefacts were found in Test Pit 03 at a depth of 110-140 millimetres in basaltic clayey silt. One artefact was found in STP 79, 10 metres east of TP03 at a depth of 100 millimetres in moderately compact clayey silt. The artefacts appear to be in situ as they were found in pits between the partially exposed basalt floaters that make up the base of the test pit. The southern extent of the stony rise has been destroyed through the construction of a motocross circuit but it is possible Aboriginal cultural heritage material would have been found across the entirety of the stony rise crest. Harm to the place could not be avoided so management conditions require a protective fence and salvage before the construction works. The salvage was completed in 2019 (Ricketts 2019), with a total of 167 lithic artefacts excavated from the stony rise associated with **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)**. European artefacts were mixed through the sequence, however their stratigraphic integrity could not be determined due to the nature of mechanical excavations. The artefacts were predominantly silcrete, with quartzite, chert, crystal quartz, quartz and tachylite also included. They formed a range of broken and complete flakes, with only three cores found. The presence of bondi points and geometric microliths, backed blades that make up

part of the Australian Small Tool Tradition, suggest that the place was occupied at least since the mid Holocene 3500-1500 BP (Holdaway & Stern 2004).

VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2) is a scarred tree located approximately 250 metres north-east of the Activity Area on the volcanic plain landform. It is a standing dead Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) missing the crown, upper trunk, and the top of the largest scar. The girth of the tree measured 3.8 metres at breast height. The scarred tree displayed two scars, one large damaged scar facing east, and a smaller scar facing south-west and closer to the ground. The damaged scar measures 260 centimetres in length, 100 centimetres in width with overgrowth measuring 17 centimetres in the middle and 6 centimetres on the bottom of the scar. The scar was most likely created by a steel axe, as parallel lines within the scar surface indicate chopping has occurred and that it may have been formed post European contact. Given its size and shape, it may have been used for the extraction of bark for a canoe or shelter. The smaller scar measures 73 centimetres in length and 34 centimetres in width, with overgrowth measuring 10 centimetres on the top and 20 centimetres on the middle of the scar. The scar may have been used for the extraction of bark for a carrying device such as a coolamon. It was recorded as fairly preserved, with photographs of the scar on ACHRIS dating to 2005. However, the aerial photographs show the construction of a residential property where the tree is located on ACHRIS, indicating this place has likely since been destroyed.

VAHR 7922-0532 (Gordons Road 1) is a scarred tree located approximately 580 metres north-east of the Activity Area on the volcanic plain landform. It is a standing dead Red Gum missing the crown, with a single, poorly preserved scar. The girth of the tree measured 4.2 metres at breast height. The scar faces south and measures 196 centimetres in length, 22 centimetres in width with overgrowth measuring 6 centimetres at the top, 20 centimetres in the middle and 170 centimetres on the bottom of the scar. Given its size and shape, it may have been used for the extraction of bark for a shield. This scarred tree has since been destroyed, with the removal of the entire tree and grinding of the stump. This may have been carried out as a primary school construction was proposed to be built on the site. The site record suggested that the area where the tree was located not be disturbed until AAV had made an assessment.

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VAHR 7922-0607 (Mill Park Lakes 1) is a scarred tree located approximately 470 metres west of the Activity Area on the hills and ridges floodplain landform. It is described as a Red Gum in good health with an approximate 3 metre girth at breast height. The tree had 10-12 scars of possible cultural origin, although it could not be determined whether they were the result of Aboriginal origins. As the scars were inaccessible, measurements were not carried out, however, they were given an approximate measurement of between 10-50 centimetres in maximum dimension. The site card suggested that the place be preserved by relocating it to an open space.

VAHR 7922-0621 (Manna Gum Estate 1) is a scarred tree located approximately 1 kilometre south-east of the Activity Area. It is recorded as an undetermined species of gum in good health with a girth of 4.5 metres. The tree is marked by 10 toe holds facing NE which are obscured by raised regrowth and considered to be in good condition. These are most likely produced by Aboriginal people, however it is also possible they were created through natural processes. Two steel axe chipping marks are present higher than the toe holds.

VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthiland IA 1) is an artefact scatter located approximately 650 metres south of the Activity Area and within 9 metres of Heaths Court Drain on a creek escarpment landform. It is comprised of two artefacts, a basalt flake with possible retouch located during the survey and a silcrete core located during monitoring of construction of a drainage pipeline for Murphy & Amorosi (2003). Both of these raw materials are available locally, particularly within the Plenty River Gorge (Murphy & Amorosi 2003). During the Standard Assessment for CHMP 14336 (Biosis 2017) the place could not be relocated due to thick grasses. The Complex Assessment did not find any further Aboriginal cultural heritage material, confirming the suggestion by Murphy and Amorosi (2003) that the isolated artefacts are indicative of a very brief transitory stop by Aboriginal people in the past, rather than any sustained periodic use. This place was recorded as having low

scientific significance. As harm could not be avoided, management conditions of CHMP 14336 included the ground survey inspection prior to the activity after a 1.2 x 5 metre area of the thick vegetation had been removed and inspected by a Wurundjeri Field Representative. No further cultural heritage material was found.

VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1) is an artefact scatter located 800 metres south of the Activity Area and within 9 metres of Heaths Court Drain on a creek escarpment landform. It is comprised of three surface silcrete cores and six silcrete flakes located on a slight rise, found with natural unworked silcrete pieces. This Aboriginal place was assessed as having moderate scientific significance due to its location on the banks of a Plenty River tributary (Biosis 2004). During the subsurface testing for archaeological monitoring for Biosis (2007), 18 more artefacts were identified with a machine scrape along the edge of a road reserve on a rise. All artefacts were located within the top 300 millimetres of the soil profile, and the stratigraphic descriptions were not provided. The artefacts were collected during excavation and included grey and red/black banded chert flakes, a silcrete core, several silcrete flakes, two silcrete backed blades and quartz angular fragments. During the Standard Assessment for CHMP 14336 (Biosis 2017) the place could not be relocated and further testing during the Complex Assessment failed to identify further cultural material. The significant development of Plenty Road and the associated ground disturbances will have greatly impacted the potential for additional cultural heritage material to be found in this area. As the Aboriginal cultural material has been removed, no further management conditions were required. The place has been destroyed during the Plenty Road upgrades.

VAHR 7922-0846 (Yan Yean Pipetrack - McDonalds Rd 1) is an artefact scatter located approximately 400 metres south of the Activity Area. This is an isolated silcrete artefact with retouch, located at a depth of between 10 to 20 millimetres in dark brown clay. It was found during the subsurface testing of McGifford (2005), in the north-west side of the Yan Yean pipetrack. The soil appeared to have some disturbance with European artefacts located at depths of 50 millimetres in the same transect. It is labelled as in poor condition on the 2005 site record card as it has been continuously disturbed since the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir and associated pipetrack in 1853. The Aboriginal place is outside the area usually disturbed by the works related to the pipetrack. It is labelled as destroyed on the 2005 site record card.

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VAHR 7922-0847 (Yan Yean Pipetrack - McDonalds Rd 2) is a surface artefact scatter located approximately 650 metres south of the Activity Area on a gently inclined slope next to a boulder >2 metre in length. The place is comprised of four silcrete flaked pieces and a single silcrete retouched flake found on dry, cemented clay. It is labelled as in poor condition on the 2005 site record card as it has been continuously disturbed since the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir and associated pipetrack in 1853. The Aboriginal place is outside the area usually disturbed by the works related to the pipetrack.

VAHR 7922-1334 (Murdoch Road LDAD1) is a LDAD located approximately 380 metres south-east of the Activity Area on a flat crest of a stony rise. It was identified during the Complex Assessment for CHMP 12962 (Barker & Barker 2014) and comprises of three components. These are three retouched quartz flakes found between 0-100 millimetres in a very dark greyish brown weak silt shallow topsoil, disturbed from vegetation clearance and agricultural activities. The shallow topsoil overlies a firm, compact sterile clay, characteristic of the volcanic plains. The components were spread over an area of 100 metres, with components 1 and 2 excavated at 24-25 metres in mechanical transect 4 and component 3 was located at 18 metres in mechanical transect 7. It was suggested that the low density of artefacts at this place may be related to the long distance to the closest freshwater source, approximately 1.2 kilometres to Plenty River. Due to its disturbed condition and low density, the place was considered to have low scientific significance. Harm could not be avoided and the place was subsequently destroyed during activities. As artefacts had been removed during the Complex Assessment, no salvage was required.

VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthiland LDAD) is a LDAD with 5 subsurface components (VAHR 7922-1493-2 to VAHR 7922-1493-6) located within 570 – 720 metres south of the Activity Area on a stony rise of basalt floaters. Five artefacts were identified during the Complex Assessment of CHMP 14336 (Biosis 2017) in three mechanical trenches (A1, B1 and C1), and one manually excavated test pit (Test Pit 2). The artefacts are comprised of four silcrete flakes and a single quartz angular fragment. All artefacts were collected from the upper grey brown silts at a depth of 0-100 millimetres, most likely associated with disturbed surface deposits over the rise. The quality of the materials varied, although no formal tools were observed. Three of the silcrete flakes appear to have been broken after production. One larger flaked piece demonstrates further flaking on its dorsal side that may indicate the occurrence of manufacture within the Activity Area or a nearby locality. Due to the consistent use of the Activity Area in the past and present, the upper layers have been readily moved and eroded through processes associated with wind, erosion and human land use activities. It is therefore possible that the Aboriginal cultural heritage material found represents one or several episodes of activity, with artefacts being subject to displacement and redeposition. The artefact-bearing upper silts were most likely impacted by 19th century pastoralism and agricultural practices, before the gradual development of the land for commercial use. Prior to European settlement, areas adjacent to Plenty River and its tributaries would have contained abundant resources for Aboriginal people. The place was considered to have low scientific significance due to the low density of artefacts found and the large degree of disturbance across the place extent. Harm could not be avoided and as artefacts were collected during the Complex Assessment, a salvage was not required. Instead, site inspections were to be carried out during ground disturbing works.

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Table 7 Summary of 11 Aboriginal places within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area

Place	Type	Landform	Distance from the AA	Associated Report	# of artefacts	Depth	Sediment	Significance	Condition
VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2)	Scarred tree	Volcanic lowland plain	250m NE	Ellender (1996) Survey 1107	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Crown and top of scar damaged, condition unknown
VAHR 7922-0532 (Gordons Road 1)	Scarred tree	Volcanic plain	580m NE	Ellender (1996) Survey 1107	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Destroyed
VAHR 7922-0607 (Mill Park Lakes 1)	Scarred tree	Hills and ridges floodplain	470m W	Marshall (1998) Survey 1274	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Preserved in reserve
VAHR 7922-0621 (Manna Gum Estate 1)	Scarred tree	unknown	1000m SE	unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Condition unknown
VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthland IA 1)	Artefact scatter	Creek escarpment	650m S	Murphy & Andrews (2005) Survey 2445	2	Surface	unknown	low	Could not be relocated in 2017, area disturbed
VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)	Artefact scatter	Creek escarpment	800m S	Biosis (2004) Survey 2666	27	0-300mm	unknown	moderate	Artefacts collected, place destroyed
VAHR 7922-0846 (Yan Yean Pipetrack - Mcdonalds Rd 1)	Artefact scatter	Undulating plain	400m S	McGifford (2005) Survey 3143	1	100-120mm	Dark brown clay	unknown	Destroyed
VAHR 7922-0847 (Yan Yean Pipetrack - Mcdonalds Rd 2)	Artefact scatter	Gently inclined slope	650m S	unknown	5	Surface	N/A	unknown	Poor condition in 2005

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VAHR 7922-1334 (Murdoch Road LDAD1)	LDAD	Flat crest of a stony rise	380m SE	(Barker & Barker 2014) CHMP Complex Assessment 12962	3	0-100	Shallow topsoil	low	Artefacts collected during Complex Assessment and meant to be reburied
VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)	Artefact scatter	Crest of a stony rise	85m S	Anderson (2016) CHMP Complex Assessment 13635	4 + 167	100-140mm	Basaltic clayey silt, compact clayey silt	unknown	Salvaged in 2019
VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthiland LDAD)	LDAD	Basalt floater stony rise near Plenty River Tributary	570-720m S	Biosis (2017) CHMP Complex Assessment 14336	5	0-100mm	Grey/brown silt	low	Artefacts collected during Complex Assessment

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Summary

A total of 35 Aboriginal places were previously registered in the geographic region. The most common place types are scarred trees and artefact scatters. In the geographic region, artefact scatters may be identified with both surface and subsurface components and are located on a range of landforms including creek escarpments, stony rises and the flat volcanic plain. The closest Aboriginal place to the Activity Area is an artefact scatter located on a stony rise 85 metres south: **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)**. Out of the 11 Aboriginal places within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area, only two artefact scatters have more than 5 artefacts. These relatively high density artefact scatters are located on a creek escarpment and a stony rise landform, suggesting a targeted occupation of elevated landforms. Two artefact scatters with five or less artefacts are located on the volcanic plain landform, two on stony rises and one on a creek escarpment (Table 7). Creek escarpments would have provided an elevated landform within close proximity to a source of freshwater. Prominent watercourses like Plenty River and Darebin Creek, as well as various unnamed ephemeral drainage lanes, would have provided seasonal sources of freshwater to Aboriginal people when travelling across the flat basalt plain. These areas would have been rich in resources and creek terraces may have provided an elevated area preferential for camping or, at least, longer term occupation. This suggests a targeted, semi-permanent use of the area with close proximity to freshwater and associated resources. The creek terrace and stony rise landforms may also provide a degree of protection from extensive ploughing, allowing any in situ deposits to remain intact. Stony rises would provide a vantage point for the surrounding landscape and dry place in an otherwise flat volcanic plain. Artefact scatters of low density can be found on any landform, including the flat volcanic plains. This may represent a random discard by Aboriginal people as they walk between waterways in the region, characteristic of the volcanic plains north of Melbourne.

Therefore, if stony rises or creek escarpments are present within the Activity Area, artefact scatters of both high and low density may be present.

Artefacts are found subsurface at depths of 0-300 millimetres in dark brown clay, shallow topsoil, basaltic clayey silt and grey/brown silt. The shallow deposits are characteristic of the volcanic plains and stony rise landforms in the geographic region. Due to the shallow nature of the deposits, they may have been disturbed by past agricultural activities, such as ploughing.

The Activity Area is located on flat basalt plain between the steep embankments towards Plenty River in the east and Darebin Creek in the west. Within the basalt plain landform there is a higher number of LDADs, isolated artefacts and scarred trees. The scarred trees within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area are predominantly Red Gums with either one or two larger scars that may have been used for the extraction of bark for a shield, or a larger number of smaller scars or toe holes. Two of the trees had scars made from steel axes, suggesting they were produced post European contact. At least one of the trees has been destroyed and another is damaged. The frequency of scarred trees in the geographic region suggest that if mature native trees are still present within the Activity Area, there is a possibility they may be culturally scarred.

Based on the previously recorded Aboriginal places closest to the Activity Area, artefact scatters and scarred trees are the most likely Aboriginal place types to be found within the current Activity Area. Artefact scatters are likely to occur in areas of elevation including stony rises and creek escarpments. Additionally, there is the potential for lower density artefact scatters, LDADs, isolated artefacts or scarred trees to be present in any area of the volcanic plains.

7.4 Previous work in the geographic region

A search of the VAHR identified a total of 72 archaeological assessments that have previously been undertaken within the geographic region. Survey reports are the most frequently occurring assessment type,

accounting for 54.17% (n=39) of all archaeological assessments, followed by CHMP Complex Assessments (18.06%, n=13) and Desktop/ Paper/ Due Diligence or Other reports (16.67% n=12) (Table 8).

Table 8 Previous reports within the geographic region

Report Type	Number of Report Type	% of Report Type
Survey	39	54.17%
CHMP Complex Assessment	13	18.06%
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	12	16.67%
Test Excavation	4	5.56%
Test Excavation and Survey	2	2.78%
CHMP Standard Assessment	1	1.39%
Site Specific Investigation (not excavation)	1	1.39%
Total	72	100.00%

Table 8 demonstrates that the geographic region has been subject to numerous previous archaeological assessments. Within the Activity Area, **Biosis** (2015) conducted a CHMP (13390) for a proposed road extension from Findon Road to Planty Road which partially overlaps the north section of the current Activity Area. There are 49 archaeological assessments within 10km of the Activity Area. These include six CHMP Complex Assessments which, along with other relevant surveys with in close proximity to the Activity Area, will be summarised below to aid in developing a predictive statement for the types of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be found in the Activity Area. Table 8 reviews the subsurface testing strategies of Complex Assessment CHMPs summarised below.

Ellender (1996) conducted a survey (1107) for the South Morang Local Structure Plan with part of the study area encompassing approximately half of the current Activity Area. During the survey, the area was divided into two landscape areas based on ecological type and altitude. Approximately 69% of the Red Gum woodland unit (all land below 150 metre contour) and 44% of the Quarry and Granite Hills upland unit (all land above 150 metre contour) were surveyed. During the survey, areas of exposed ground surface or increased ground surface visibility were targeted with a total of 11% of the study area surveyed. Seventeen Aboriginal places were recorded, and 10 previously recorded Aboriginal places were located. Eleven of the Aboriginal places identified were located in the Red Gum woodlands unit and 17 were found on stony rises. Nine new artefact scatters were identified **VAHR 7922-0520 (McDonalds Rd 7), VAHR 7922-0521 (McDonalds Rd 6), VAHR 7922-0522 (McDonalds Rd 5), VAHR 7922-0523 (McDonalds Rd 4), VAHR 7922-0524 (McDonalds Rd 3), VAHR 7922-0525 (McDonalds Rd 2), VAHR 7922-0535 (Gordons Road 7), VAHR 7922-0536 (Gordons Road 8) and VAHR 7922-0537 (Quarry Hill 1)**. These places contained a range of 3-64 complete or broken flakes or blades, predominantly made of silcrete, with other raw materials including, quartz, quartzite, crystal quartz and chert. Ellender describes **VAHR 7922-0537 (Quarry Hill 1)** as also containing a quarry site, although this place is currently recorded as an artefact scatter on ACHRIS. It is located on a southern spur of Quarry Hill and was marked by a number of shallow depressions in the hornfels bedrock, roughly circular in shape and approximately 1 metre in diameter and 200-500 millimetres deep. One of the depressions was excavated and unmodified chert and quartzite artefacts were found on the margin of the depression, but no artefacts or signs of mining were found within. It remained unknown whether the depressions were created by Aboriginal people.

Eight new scarred trees were identified during the survey **VAHR 7922-0468 (McArthur 1)**, **VAHR 7922-0526 (McDonalds Rd 1)**, **VAHR 7922-0527 (Gordons Road 6)**, **VAHR 7922-0528 (Gordons Road 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0529 (Gordons Road 4)**, **VAHR 7922-0530 (Gordons Road 3)**, **VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2)** and **VAHR 7922-0532 (Gordons Road 1)**. The majority of the culturally scarred trees identified were Red Gums and were located predominantly on the Red Gum landscape unit/ volcanic plains landform as much of Granite Hill and Quarry Hill have been cleared of vegetation. Most of the scarred trees have one or two scars, in the size and shape predominantly associated with bark extraction for the creation of shields, and to a lesser extent, carrying devices and canoes. Only **VAHR 7922-0526 (McDonalds Rd 1)** and **VAHR 7922-0529 (Gordons Road 4)** had more than 2 scars (3 and 7 small scars respectively), most likely created as toe holds. Only two of the trees were in good health. Overall, in the flat volcanic plains, stony rises were identified as areas of cultural heritage sensitivity. Targeted survey and subsurface testing of stony rises within the study area was recommended in order to ascertain the presence or absence of cultural material. Ellender propositioned that basalt plains would have been unlikely to be used for long term occupation, but rather frequently exploited for its abundant vegetation and game.

Marshall (1998) prepared an Aboriginal and historical archaeological survey (1274) for a proposed residential zoning of a 150 hectare area located approximately 350 metres north-west of the current Activity Area. Twelve previously recorded sites were identified to be within the study area, including **VAHR 7922-0521 (McDonalds Rd 6)**, **VAHR 7922-0405 (DR 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0403 (DR 3)**, **VAHR 7922-0404 (DR 4)**, **VAHR 7922-0520 (McDonalds Rd 7)**, **VAHR 7922-0522 (McDonalds Rd 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0523 (McDonalds Rd 4)**, **VAHR 7922-0535 (Gordons Road 7)**, **VAHR 7922-0536 (Gordons Road 8)**, **VAHR 7922-0537 (Quarry Hill 1)**, **VAHR 7922-0401 (DR 1)** and **VAHR 7922-0402 (DR 2)**. Ground surface visibility ranged from 80-100% in areas of exposure and areas with no exposure. The survey did not identify any further artefact scatters. Of the previously recorded sites, **VAHR 7922-0405 (DR 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0520 (McDonalds Rd 7)**, **VAHR 7922-0521 (McDonalds Rd 6)**, **VAHR 7922-0522 (McDonalds Rd 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0523 (McDonalds Rd 4)**, **VAHR 7922-0537 (Quarry Hill 1)** and **VAHR 7922-0402 (DR 2)** could not be relocated, and may have potentially been destroyed. A single stone artefact was identified at **VAHR 7922-0535 (Gordons Road 7)**. Subsurface testing was not carried out as the ground surface visibility was deemed adequate for identifying new places. Three new culturally scarred trees were identified including **VAHR 7922-0608 (Mill Park Lakes 2)**, **VAHR 7922-0609 (Mill Park Lakes 3)** and **VAHR 7922-0607 (Mill Park Lakes 1)**, the latter within 1 kilometre of the current Activity Area. All three were Red Gums with a varying number of scars, all cultural in origin.

Newby (2000) undertook an archaeological investigation (1596) for a proposed development site at Gordons Road located approximately 70 metres north of the current Activity Area, on the north side of Williamsons Road. During the survey, no new Aboriginal places were located. Five previously recorded scarred trees were inspected, including **VAHR 7922-0391 (ROB 2)**, **VAHR 7922-0393 (ROB 4)**, **VAHR 7922-0394 (ROB 5)**, **VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2)** and **VAHR 7922-0532 (Gordons Road 1)**. The first three scarred trees were assessed as non-sites and taken off the register. The remaining two scarred trees, **VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2)** and **VAHR 7922-0532 (Gordons Road 1)**, are located approximately 250 metres and 580 metres north-east from the current Activity Area. They were reassessed and determined to be of moderate and low significance respectively. It was recommended that these two culturally scarred trees be preserved within open spaces as culturally scarred Red Gums are becoming increasingly rare in the landscape. Newby suggested that the flat ground within the study area would have remained damp and been an unappealing location for occupation, with the raised escarpments at the Plenty River to the east being the most favourable and with more potential for Aboriginal archaeology. It was noted that the ground had been churned through grazing and ploughing, leaving a low possibility of locating in situ artefact scatters.

Murphy & Amorosi (2003) conducted a survey (2443) and subsequent monitoring of the construction of a drainage pipeline located approximately 180 metres south of the Activity Area. The study area had been subject to ground disturbance through grass clearing and road construction. It was noted that stock grazing

was the probable previous land use and this contributed to the disturbance. The survey targeted areas of good ground visibility. Several Red Gums were inspected for cultural scarring but none was found. During the survey, an area within 100 metres of an unnamed tributary of the Plenty River was identified as having archaeological potential. Following the survey, a monitoring program was to be conducted by Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council during the initial ground disturbance of the pipeline construction. **VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthiland IA 1)** was recorded during the survey and monitoring on the tributary creek bank landform. This surface artefact scatter consists of a basalt flake with possible retouch and a silcrete core. An avoidance buffer zone of 25 metres was recommended around VAHR 7922-0672 during construction works. If the Aboriginal places could not be avoided by construction works, a permit would be required. Murphy and Amorosi noted that the Aboriginal place was likely a result of a brief stop made to repair stone tools rather than evidence of long term occupation.

Biosis (2004) were commissioned by VicRoads to undertake an archaeological investigation (2666) of the environmental and cultural heritage values of 20 roadside locations in metropolitan Melbourne. This included a 1.7 kilometre section of Plenty Road between Centenary Drive to Findon Road, approximately 750 metres to the south-east of the current Activity Area. The study area consisted of flat to gently sloping land developed for agriculture, housing, commerce and recreation. It was surveyed although ground surface visibility was poor along most of the proposed alignment. There was up to 60% ground surface visibility 20 metres either side of the Heaths Court Drain (Plenty River tributary). Similarly, in the southern section ground surface visibility was recorded as up to 60% visibility due to recent mowing within the road reserve. The central section of the study area remained undisturbed, while the northern section had been heavily disturbed by road alterations and urban development. One Aboriginal archaeological place was identified during the field survey and is considered to be of moderate scientific significance. **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)** is an artefact scatter found on the basalt plains landform on the south-western bank of the Plenty River tributary on the west side of Plenty Road. The stone artefacts were manufactured from silcrete, and include a number of unworked and naturally occurring siltstone pieces. The undisturbed north-western bank of Plenty Road was identified as having high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage, while either side of the tributary was assessed as having moderate potential. These areas were located on the basalt plain landform, and as such, it was suggested isolated artefacts would be the most likely place type to be identified. As **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)** would be impacted by the road duplication, a Permit to Disturb was required. Subsurface testing was recommended for the areas of high and moderate potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Chamberlain and Patterson (2004) completed a survey (2769) at 495 McDonalds Road, South Morang for the proposed commercial and industrial development of the 12 hectare area located approximately 30 metres to the south-east of the current Activity Area. The survey was limited due to poor ground surface visibility, with vehicles tracks and small areas being the only areas of exposure. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the survey. It was determined that the basalt plains were likely heavily disturbed from past pastoral activities including basalt clearance and livestock grazing. Two elevated landforms that have undergone less disturbance were identified as areas of archaeological potential. These included the small rise at the south-east of the property and the stony rise/ridge in the north, closest to the current Activity Area. As ground surface visibility was very low in these areas, further subsurface testing was recommended in order to determine any possibility of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Clark (2004) undertook a cultural heritage study (3108) of 475 McDonalds Road, South Morang, directly adjacent to the south border of current Activity Area. The study was designed to locate any areas of potential archaeological sensitivity prior to the sub-division and development of a residential estate. Although a pedestrian survey of the area did not locate any Aboriginal cultural material, one area of cultural heritage sensitivity was identified on a stony rise, west of Danaher Drive. Monitoring of any activity causing ground

surface disturbance was recommended in order to increase the likelihood of locating any subsurface cultural deposits.

Biosis (2005) undertook an archaeological survey (3006) of land along McDonalds Road and Bradley Drive in Mill Park, approximately 180 metres south of the current Activity Area. No Aboriginal places were located during investigations. The survey was undertaken in consultation with the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council Incorporated, who noted that ground surface visibility in the general area was very low to non-existent. As a result, it was agreed that a representative from the Wurundjeri Council should be present when initial soil stripping for development was taking place so that they could undertake soil inspection and increase the likelihood of locating any culturally significant material not visible during pedestrian survey.

Patterson (2005) undertook an archaeological survey (3014) for proposed tank sites and part of the Yan Yan Pipe Track, located adjacent to Williamsons Road within 65 metres east of the current Activity Area. Although no Aboriginal places were identified during the assessment, a representative of the Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc. recommended that any ground works occurring in areas where the pipe track was not present should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified individual. This recommendation was based on the seemingly undisturbed nature of the ground surface in areas which had not been directly disturbed by the construction or maintenance of the Yan Yan Pipe Track.

McGifford (2005) completed an archaeological survey (3143) for the replacement of the aging Yan Yan pipeline, approximately 340 metres south of the current Activity Area. The monitoring was achieved predominantly through subsurface testing, including 49 machine transects of varying sizes (1.2 x 5-10 metres) and depths (30-350 millimetres). The subsurface testing predominantly identified European cultural heritage material including broken ceramics, glass and metal. Additionally, an artefact scatter **VAHR 7922-0846 (Yan Yan Pipetrack - McDonalds Rd 1)** was found approximately 400 metres south of the Activity Area on an undulating plain landform. It was comprised of a isolated silcrete artefact with retouch, located between 100 to 120 millimetres depth in dark brown loam. The artefact was found in Pit 43 measuring 1.2 x 8 metres, taken on the north-west side of the Yan Yan pipeline. The soil appeared to have some disturbance with European artefacts located at depths of 50 millimetres in the same transect. It is labelled as destroyed on the 2005 site record card.

Biosis (2007) undertook an archaeological monitoring program (3853) in sections along Plenty Road between Gordons Road and Centenary Drive. The closest section is located approximately 700 metres to the east of the Activity Area. The report focused on three Aboriginal places, **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)**, **VAHR 7922-0849 (Plenty Road SR IA1)** and **VAHR 7922-0862 (Plenty Road SR IA2)**. No further artefacts were recovered from either **VAHR 7922-0849 (Plenty Road SR IA1)** or **VAHR 7922-0862 (Plenty Road SR IA2)**. However, 18 artefacts associated with **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)** were located and recorded within a machine scrape along the edge of the road reserve within the rise. All artefacts were located within the top 300 millimetres of the soil profile, although the stratigraphic descriptions were not provided. The artefacts consisted of grey and red/black banded chert flakes, a silcrete core, several silcrete flakes and two silcrete backed blades as well as quartz angular fragments.

Veres (2009) undertook a CHMP Complex Assessment (10838) for a proposed duplication of the railway track from Keon Park to Epping Stations including the installation of signals, and the construction of an extended railway track from Epping to South Morang approximately 590 metres west of the current Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment found that the area was likely to be highly disturbed, owing to its past land use as a rail corridor from 1889 to 1951 and that artefacts located within the old rail corridor would unlikely be in situ. During the Standard Assessment, two areas of low archaeological potential were identified on the banks of Darebin Creek and Henderson's Drain. During the Complex Assessment, five 500 x 500 millimetre test pits, twenty four 400 x 400 millimetre STPs and four 5x1 metre mechanical transects were excavated in the areas

of archaeological sensitivity. Excavation identified European rubbish and fill at depths from 0 -100 millimetres. The soils were generally found to be shallow, and dense, with sterile clay found at depths as little as 90 millimetres. As predicted by the Desktop Assessment, no new Aboriginal places were located during the Standard or the Complex Assessments. The soil throughout the Activity Area was found to be highly disturbed from past rail and agricultural land uses. It was noted that the South Morang termination was particularly disturbed by the construction of the railway and the construction of McDonalds Road.

Walker (2011) completed a survey (4364) at 825 Plenty Road, South Morang, located approximately 470 metres to the south-east of the Activity Area. The activity would be undertaken on a 4.7 hectare area and consist of a proposed retail development. There were no previously registered Aboriginal places within the study area but artefact scatters and scarred trees were the most likely sites to occur within the wider region. Poor ground surface visibility (0-5%) due to thick grasses limited the results of the survey and no Aboriginal cultural heritage or areas of archaeological sensitivity were located. Walker concluded that as there were no areas of cultural heritage sensitivity, further assessment in the form of a CHMP was not required.

Barker and Barker (2014) undertook a CHMP Complex Assessment (12962) for an area including 40b Murdoch Road and 855 Plenty Road, located approximately 300 metres south-east of the current Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment determined that scarred trees were likely to occur anywhere across the Activity Area depending on whether mature native trees survived in that area. It also found that low density artefacts were more common within 1 kilometre of Plenty River and this probability decreases as distance to the river decreases. The Desktop Assessment identified stony rises as an areas of cultural heritage sensitivity that have a higher potential to contain higher density surface and subsurface archaeological deposits. During the Standard Assessment, a previously identified Aboriginal scarred tree **VAHR 7922-0527 (Gordons Road 6)** was relocated. The survey covered an estimated 30% of the Activity Area due to good ground surface visibility. The assessment determined that the stony rise landform was an area of potential cultural significance and subsurface testing was undertaken to identify the presence or absence of any cultural deposits. A 1 x 1 metre test pit, a single 500 x 500 millimetre test pit, 43 400x400 millimetre shovel probes and 14 20-40 metre machine transects were excavated. The soil stratigraphy was recorded as a very dark greyish brown clayey loam (10YR 3/2) pH7 to approximately 90 millimetres before a dense dry dark brown/black clays (10YR 5/6) pH5 at approximately 130 millimetres. During the Complex Assessment, **VAHR 7922-1334 (Murdoch Road LDAD1)** was recorded during subsurface testing at 24-25 metres in Backhoe transect 4 and 18 metres at Backhoe transect 7. This place consists of three quartz artefacts, found at a depth of 0-100 millimetres within a very dark greyish brown weak silt horizon. No other cultural heritage was detected during the testing. The CHMP found that harm to **VAHR 7922-1334 (Murdoch Road LDAD1)** could not be avoided and recommended that the artefacts be reburied once activity was complete. A fence extending 15 metres from the scarred tree **VAHR 7922-0527 (Gordons Road 6)** was also recommended.

Biosis (2014) undertook a CHMP Complex Assessment (13071) for a proposed residential subdivision at 530 McDonalds Road, South Morang located approximately 200 metres south-east of the current Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment determined that the most likely Aboriginal place type to occur within the Activity Area are artefact distributions. The Activity Area lies at a distance of 1.5km from the Plenty River; artefact distributions at this distance from a dependable water supply are likely to be smaller distributions or isolated artefacts. Larger distributions are most likely to occur on river or creek flats, terraces or slopes within 100 metres of major water courses. During the Standard Assessment the Activity Area was divided into three landform units: the disturbed area currently developed and utilized for industry; the low-lying grassy plain and the stony rise landform. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the Standard Assessment. During the Complex Assessment, a 1 x 1 metre test pit and 26 500 x 500 millimetre shovel probes were excavated within five transects. The test pit established the stratigraphy within the stony rise landform to be friable, slightly silty clay with occasional basalt inclusions to a depth of 150 millimetres, overlaying a firm, black organic sterile clay base. This soil profile is considered to be undisturbed and

representative of the stratigraphy likely to be located in the northern section of the current Activity Area, within the stony rise landform. No cultural material was located during the investigations, however, the significance of the stony rises in areas which had not been previously disturbed was highlighted, and archaeological monitoring recommended in those areas.

Biosis (2015) conducted a CHMP (13390) for a proposed road extension from Findon Road to Plenty Road which partially overlaps the north section of the current Activity Area (Map 3). The road extension was intersected by the South Morang Railway line and the Yan Yean Pipe Track. Along with these historic disturbances there was high voltage overhead power lines and evidence of a construction and maintenance track underneath. Based on these disturbances, the potential for in situ Aboriginal cultural heritage material in approximately half of the Activity Area is very low. Based on established site prediction models for artefact assemblages in the Plenty Valley Corridor, it is likely that any artefact scatters present within the Activity Area will be located on or in close proximity to a stony rise. Recent 4WD activities in other sections of the Activity Area provided an opportunity for a detailed examination of areas where there is ground surface exposure. Poor ground surface visibility due to thick grass cover resulted in poor effective survey coverage. During the Standard Assessment, previously recorded **VAHR 7922-0527 (Gordons Road 6)** was identified; however the scarring on the tree was assessed as not being of cultural origin and therefore its status was changed to a 'non site' on the VAHR. An area of archaeological potential was located within the north-east of the current Activity Area on a stony rise.

During the Complex Assessment, four 1 x 2 metre and one 1 x 1 metre test pits were excavated targeting the stony rise landform to determine areas of disturbance. Ten 400x400 millimetre shovel test pits were then excavated in undisturbed sections of the Activity Area. Subsurface testing which occurred within the current Activity Area did not identify any artefacts, all subsurface testing within the current Activity Area is shown on Map 3. Excavations within the current Activity Area as part of CHMP 13390 recorded a fine grained loam with increasing clay components at depth overlying a fine grained clay. Test pits were shallow, with a maximum depth of 180mm. Test pits were located adjacent to basalt floaters and it is likely that these floaters had allowed a deeper accumulation of sediment than in other sections of the Activity Area as they provided a natural barrier to erosion. They would have also been unsuitable for farming machinery and therefore represented an intact and undisturbed section of the landscape. Despite the barely discernible stony rise being identified as an area of archaeological potential in the Standard Assessment, no Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded in the subsurface testing. It suggests that rises away from major water sources may not have been intensively utilised.

Anderson (2016) completed a CHMP Complex Assessment (13635) (amended in 2019) for the proposed development and construction of infrastructure along the Mernda rail line across a 12.06 kilometre length and 19.97 hectare area. A small portion of the area borders the south of the current Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment identified no previously recorded Aboriginal places within the portion of the Activity Area closest to the current Activity Area. Artefact scatters and scarred trees were the most common place type within close proximity to the Activity Area, however this area has been subject to numerous types of disturbance, including the construction of railway, infrastructure and residential and industrial properties. During the Standard Assessment, the area that borders the current Activity Area was classified as an area of disturbance where the railway crosses the Yan Yean pipeline and located on artificial embankments created by large scale earthworks. This may have caused a degree of disturbance to the north inside the current Activity Area. Due to this disturbance, and lack of areas of cultural sensitivity, no Complex Assessments were carried out in the area bordering the current Activity Area.

Approximately 80 metres to the south-west of the current Activity Area there is a discrete natural rise which was targeted for subsurface testing. A 1x1 metre test pit (Test Pit 3) was excavated on the rise and three silcrete artefacts were found within this reddish brown silt at depths between 110-140 mm. The stratigraphy below 100 millimetres was basalt boulders and excavation could not be completed below 200 millimetres.

STP extent testing was undertaken and an additional artefact was identified in STP 79, 10 metres east of the test pit. The silcrete artefact was found at a depth of 100 millimetres in moderately compact clayey silt. These artefacts were recorded as **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** and the place extent included the entire portion of the rise landform within the Activity Area. The artefacts appear to be in situ as they were found in pits between the partially exposed basalt boulders that make up the base of the test pit. The southern extent of the stony rise has been destroyed through the construction of a motocross circuit but it is possible Aboriginal cultural material would have been found across the entirety of the stony rise crest. Harm to the place could not be avoided so management conditions require a protective fence and salvage.

The salvage (4996) was completed in 2019 (**Ricketts 2019**), with a total of 167 lithic artefacts excavated from the stony rise associated with **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)**. European artefacts were mixed through the sequence, however their stratigraphic integrity could not be determined due to the nature of mechanical excavations. The artefacts were predominantly silcrete, with quartzite, chert, crystal quartz, quartz and tachylite also included. They formed a range of broken and complete flakes and only three cores were found. The presence of bondi points and geometric microliths, part of the Australian Small Tool Tradition, suggest that the place was occupied at least since the mid Holocene 3500-1500 BP (Holdaway & Stern 2004)

Biosis (2017) completed a CHMP Complex Assessment (14336) for the multiuse residential and industrial subdivision located approximately 380 metres south of the current Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment identified stony rises as a landform with archaeological potential within the Activity Area. Stony rises are generally known to be a landform which is sensitive for the occurrence of Aboriginal cultural heritage, primarily in the form of isolated stone artefacts and stone artefact scatters. An area of moderate archaeological potential was determined in proximity to the registered Aboriginal places within 100 metres of the Activity Area, **VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthland IA 1)** and **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)**, as well as on both sides of Plenty River Tributary. The majority of the north, north-west and north east sections of the Activity Area have low archaeological potential due to past ground disturbance. During the Standard Assessment, the aforementioned areas of potential were examined, but no further Aboriginal cultural heritage material was found, limited to the low ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation. The Standard Assessment also allowed for the identification of areas of disturbance such as a brick residence on the northern boundary beside McDonalds Road, the Plenty Road Retarding Basin, Heaths Court Drain and the high voltage transmission pylons. The Complex Assessment comprised of 23 mechanical trenches between 2-1 x 1 metres in dimension, two 1x1 metre test pits and an additional 24 500x500 millimetre STPs excavated across the Activity Area. The stratigraphy within the Activity Area was generally recorded as slightly disturbed damp, friable clay, with rootlets and modern plastic pieces to approximately 80 millimetres, overlying a damp, hard cemented, mottled clay at approximately 150 millimetres or a dry clayey silt, hard, friable with rootlets, modern plastic pieces overlying a hard cemented silty clay at approximately 300 millimetres. The locations of subsurface testing targeted landforms that showed the greatest archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage material, including in proximity to Aboriginal place **VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthland IA 1)**, and in land that had been least visibly disturbed from surface observations. Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded in three MTs (A1, B1 and C1), and one test pit (Test Pit 2). One new Aboriginal place was recorded as a result of the Complex Assessment. The low density artefact scatter was recorded as **VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthland LDAD)**. The LDAD was located in close proximity to Plenty River Tributary and on a stony rise of basalt floaters. It consists of 5 flaked stone artefacts, of which four are silcrete and the remaining one is quartz. All artefacts collected from the upper grey brown silts at depths of 0-100 millimetres, most likely associated with disturbed surface deposits over the rise. Prior to European settlement, areas of elevation adjacent to Plenty River and its tributaries, such as stony rises, would have contained abundant resources for Aboriginal people and may have been occupied more frequently.

This report is in proximity to the registered Aboriginal places within 100 metres of the Activity Area, VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthland IA 1) and VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1), as well as on both sides of Plenty River Tributary. The majority of the north, north-west and north east sections of the Activity Area have low archaeological potential due to past ground disturbance. During the Standard Assessment, the aforementioned areas of potential were examined, but no further Aboriginal cultural heritage material was found, limited to the low ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation. The Standard Assessment also allowed for the identification of areas of disturbance such as a brick residence on the northern boundary beside McDonalds Road, the Plenty Road Retarding Basin, Heaths Court Drain and the high voltage transmission pylons. The Complex Assessment comprised of 23 mechanical trenches between 2-1 x 1 metres in dimension, two 1x1 metre test pits and an additional 24 500x500 millimetre STPs excavated across the Activity Area. The stratigraphy within the Activity Area was generally recorded as slightly disturbed damp, friable clay, with rootlets and modern plastic pieces to approximately 80 millimetres, overlying a damp, hard cemented, mottled clay at approximately 150 millimetres or a dry clayey silt, hard, friable with rootlets, modern plastic pieces overlying a hard cemented silty clay at approximately 300 millimetres. The locations of subsurface testing targeted landforms that showed the greatest archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage material, including in proximity to Aboriginal place VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthland IA 1), and in land that had been least visibly disturbed from surface observations. Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded in three MTs (A1, B1 and C1), and one test pit (Test Pit 2). One new Aboriginal place was recorded as a result of the Complex Assessment. The low density artefact scatter was recorded as VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthland LDAD). The LDAD was located in close proximity to Plenty River Tributary and on a stony rise of basalt floaters. It consists of 5 flaked stone artefacts, of which four are silcrete and the remaining one is quartz. All artefacts collected from the upper grey brown silts at depths of 0-100 millimetres, most likely associated with disturbed surface deposits over the rise. Prior to European settlement, areas of elevation adjacent to Plenty River and its tributaries, such as stony rises, would have contained abundant resources for Aboriginal people and may have been occupied more frequently.

Table 9 Subsurface testing strategies of previous assessments

CHMP No.	Location	Testing Method	VAHR. No.
3853 (archaeological monitoring program)	Road reserve on edge of rise near Plenty River tributary	Machine scrape during archaeological monitoring	VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1) 18 artefacts between 0-300mm
10838	Darebin Creek banks Henderson's Drain banks	Five 500 x 500 mm test pits Twenty four STPs Four 5x1m mechanical transects	No Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified
12962	Stony rise	1 x 1m test pit and 500 x 500mm test pit Forty three 400x400 mm shovel probes Fourteen 20-40m machine transects	VAHR 7922-1334 (Murdoch Road LDAD1) 3 quartz artefacts at 0-100mm very dark greyish brown weak silt horizon
13071	Stony rise	1 x 1m test pit Twenty six 500 x 500mm shovel probes	No Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified
13390	Stony rise within current Activity Area	Four 1 x 2m and one 1 x 1 metre test pits Ten 400x400mm shovel test pits	No Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified
13635	Stony rise with basalt boulders 80 metres south-west of Activity Area	1x1 m test pit (Test Pit 3) Four 500x500mm STPs (77-80)	VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting) 3 silcrete artefacts in TP3 within reddish brown silt at depths between 110-140 mm 1 silcrete artefact in STP 79 within moderately compact clayey silt at 100 millimetres
4996 (Salvage)	Stony rise with basalt boulders 80 metres south-west of Activity Area	1x8 m trench Fifty two 1x5m mechanical transects	VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting) 12 artefacts from Trench 1 155 artefacts from mechanical transects 167 artefacts in total
14336	Close to VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthiland IA 1), stony rise near Heaths Court Drain/Plenty River Tributary	Twenty three 1-2 x 1 m mechanical trenches Two 1x1 m test pits Twenty four 500x500 mm STPs	VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthiland LDAD) Five flakes found in three MTs (A1, B1 and C1), and Test Pit 2 at a depth of 0-100mm in upper grey brown silts

Summary

A review of the previous archaeological assessments in the geographic region was completed to determine possible areas of archaeological sensitivity that will aid in identifying the potential for and types of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area. Eleven surveys, six CHMP Complex Assessments and one salvage

report within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area were examined. Stony rises were identified as a sensitive landform for Aboriginal cultural heritage within the geographic region. Stony rises would have provided a dry elevated area in an otherwise flat basalt plain with poor drainage. A position of elevation would have provided a useful vantage point over the surrounding landscape. Within the geographic region, the majority of higher density artefact scatters were found subsurface on stony rises and the majority of subsurface testing was conducted on stony rises (Table 9). In addition to their usefulness as a vantage point, stony rises would have remained less disturbed than the flat basalt plain in areas undergoing agricultural activities such as ploughing. Therefore, they have a higher possibility of containing in situ subsurface archaeological deposits.

Of the five previous assessments that bordered the current Activity Area, two stony rises did not contain surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material but further subsurface testing was needed to determine whether subsurface material existed (Chamberlain & Patterson 2004, Clark 2004), two did not contain surface or subsurface Aboriginal cultural material (Biosis 2014, Biosis 2015) and one stony rise 80 metres in the south east of the Activity Area had both surface and subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material, recorded as **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** (Anderson 2016). Biosis (2015) assessed an Activity Area which overlaps the current Activity Area in the north section and subsurface testing did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage on the stony rise. Biosis suggested the possibility that only stony rises within proximity to waterways may be considered areas of cultural heritage sensitivity in the geographic region. However, only the north section of the stony rise within the current Activity Area was assessed. Therefore further investigation is required to determine whether Aboriginal cultural heritage exists on the south section of the stony rise within the current Activity Area.

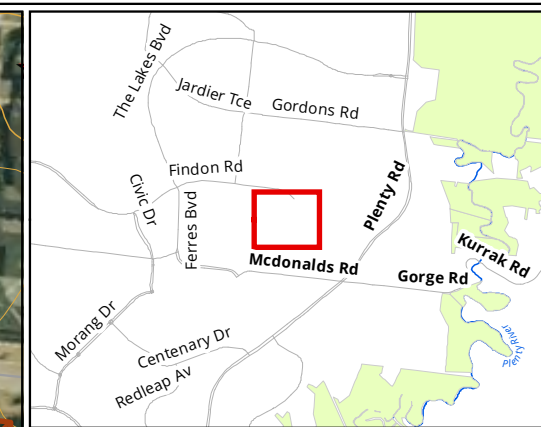
Plenty River is the most prominent freshwater waterway closest to the Activity Area. The flat basalt plain between Darebin Creek and Plenty River is marked by a number of smaller ephemeral tributaries that would have provided seasonal sources of freshwater for Aboriginal people throughout the landscape such as Hendersons Drain, the Great Eastern Way Drain and Heaths Court Drain. Landforms such as creek terraces and banks may have potential for archaeological material to be present. Previous assessments within and adjacent to the Activity Area identified soil profiles of fine grained loam with increasing clay components overlaying a fine grained clay at approximately 180 millimetres. Also present are dry clayey silts with rootlets and modern plastic pieces overlaying a hard cemented silty clay at approximately 300 millimetres.

Four previous assessments identified low density artefact scatters and LDADs on or within proximity to the banks of Plenty River tributaries. Murphy and Amorosi (2003) recorded two surface artefacts on the banks of a Plenty River tributary, recorded as **VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthiland IA 1)**. Similarly, Biosis (2017) identified five artefacts on a stony rise within proximity to a Plenty River tributary, recorded as **VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthiland LDAD)**. Biosis (2004) and Biosis (2007) found a total of 27 surface and subsurface artefacts within 9 metres of Heaths Court Drain (Plenty River tributary) on a creek escarpment landform, recorded as **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)**. These archaeological assessments demonstrate that creek bank or terrace landforms of Plenty River tributaries within the geographic region can be considered an area of archaeological potential for low density artefact scatters. These areas may contain in situ archaeological deposits as they may have been protected from agricultural machinery, such as ploughs by the proximity to the waterway and would later have been protected as part of a reserve. Artefacts were generally found at depths between 100 and 200 millimetres in dark brown clayey silt or dark grey silts.

Overall, areas of sensitivity to Aboriginal cultural heritage include stony rises and creek escarpments of freshwater Plenty River tributaries. Stony rises and waterways mark an otherwise flat volcanic plain that makes up the majority of the geographic region. Within the basaltic volcanic plains, low density artefact scatters can be found. This may represent a random discard by Aboriginal people as they walk between waterways in the region, as characteristic of volcanic plains across north Melbourne. Scarred trees are also

predominantly found on the flat volcanic plains, although they are becoming increasingly rare within the geographic region.

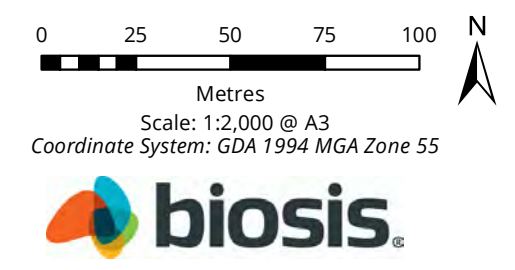
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- Legend**
- CHMP 16981 Activity Area
 - VAHR place
 - CHMP 13390**
 - Activity Area
 - Subsurface testing - no artefacts

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Map 3 Previous assessments and SST within Activity Area



7.5 Historical and ethno-historical accounts in the geographic region

For the purposes of this assessment, information about Aboriginal Victorian pre and post contact history has been sourced from nineteenth and twentieth century primary and secondary ethnographic/historical records.

7.5.1 Ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal people

Linguistic boundaries and social organisation

Prior to European colonisation, the Victorian landscape was delineated by socio-dialectical groups who shared a common language and who as a group identified as owning particular areas of land, with individually owned tracts of country. This was a system of spatial organisation based on land tenure (Clark 1990).

Aboriginal groups mapped natural features as boundaries for their ranges, estates and economic territories. The *Woi wurrung* held land loosely along physical features, such as rivers, from Kyneton in the north to west Gippsland, and the Werribee River and Bacchus Marsh to Mount Baw Baw (Clark 1990).

Land ownership and access rights or responsibilities centred on the smaller named groups that formed the broader language grouping. These groups are often called 'clans' or 'local descent groups', however as Wesson (2000) reasons, they are better described as 'named groups', as the membership structure of these groups, and their degree of division from other groups, could vary. In most instances, primary allegiance was owed to this named group, although this could vary according to context and location. Commonly, named groups were led by senior elders who exercised internal political and religious authority, as well as being recognised as their spokespersons. ~~This is not dealing with the groups (Atkinson & Berryman 1983). Particularly influential group leaders could also assume leadership of other culturally affiliated groups (Wesson 2000). The *Woi wurrung* language group occupied most of present metropolitan Melbourne, except for the southern suburbs and areas around Port Phillip Bay. Clark (1990) records that the *Woi wurrung* were divided into four clans: the *Gunung-willam-baluk*, the *Kurung-jang-baluk*, the *Marin-bulluk* and the *Wurundjeri baluk*, who in turn were divided into two sub-clans: the *Wurundjeri-willam* and the *Baluk-willam*. The named group who occupied the Activity Area were the *Wurundjeri-willam* (*Wurundjeri baluk* patriline), literally meaning 'white gum tree dwellers' (Wesson 2000). The *Wurundjeri willam* occupied the Yarra River from its northern sources at Mt Baw to its junction with the Maribyrnong River at Melbourne. At the time of contact, *Wurundjeri willam* consisted of three interrelated families, each occupying their own tract of land (Ellender & Christiansen 2001). It is thought that the banks of Merri Creek in the west as used as an important place to conduct ceremonial activities (Presland 1994). One recognised leader of the *Wurundjeri willam* clan was Bebejan who was reported to be in charge of all *Wurundjeri willam* people north of the Yarra River and east of Yering, referring to them as 'Bebejan's Mob' (Barwick 1984).~~

Social activity involving neighbouring named or socio-dialectical groups was usually held in warmer periods, held at the intersection of group boundaries and arranged by a person assigned of the responsibility of travelling between groups to organise the time, place, and events of the meeting. This person could speak a number of different dialects and acted as intermediaries in negotiations between the groups. Activities would include sports and dancing, with up to 500 men, women and children attending (Atkinson & Berryman 1983).

The succession or inheritance of lands and named-group estates could occur in a number of ways. Individuals and groups could inherit lands from their father, their mother, through their birthplace, conception place, the burial place of their ancestors, and through totemic connections (Wesson 2000). Access rights also crossed generations and marriage partners. Howitt (1904) wrote that:

The right to hunt and to procure food in any particular tract of country belonged to the group of people born there, and could not be infringed by others without permission. But there were places which such a group of people claimed for some special reason, and in which the whole of the tribe had interest. Such a place was the stone quarry at Mt. William near Lancefield, from which the material for making tomahawks

was procured. The family proprietorship in the quarry had wide ramifications... when neighbouring groups wished for some stone they sent a messenger to Bill-billeri saying that they would send goods in exchange for it, for instance, skin-rugs.

People would often travel or reside in the territory of another named-group so that they could fulfil religious or family obligations, or exercise the privilege, granted to them by family or moiety associations, of exploiting the resources of another estate (Barwick 1984). For daily activities and the exploitation of local estates, people are thought to have travelled in small residential units or extended family groups - often termed bands (Wesson 2009).

Moiety affiliation

A further level of social organisation was moiety affiliation. The *Wurrundjeri willam* clan was patrilineal and followed the *Waa* (crow) moiety system, ruled by clan leaders were known as '*Ngurungaeta*' (Barwick 1984).

Membership to a named group is variably defined by a localised matrilineal or patrilineal descent group, with female member of the group partnering with men outside of their group (exogamous) and across moiety lines; however they maintained an identity of belonging to their father's group. Men then had to adhere to certain duties such as providing food to their father-in-law. Social engagement could be influenced by appropriate conduct between family members, for example men had avoidance behaviours they had to adhere to in the presence of their mother-in-law, and there were other speech or special duties which were expected in family relationships (Atkinson & Berryman 1983).

Religion

Knowledge of Aboriginal religion was recorded and maintained through visual and oral tradition which ensured the maintenance of social structures through generations. Such knowledge was not always readily shared with non-Indigenous social observers and as such limited written versions from early settlers, explorers or government employees exist for Victoria. Ceremonies were occasionally performed to entertain Europeans however the meaning behind these performances was never fully explained (Robinson 1840). Private ceremonies and locations, such as age initiations were actively kept secret (Presland 1994).

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Economy and resource utilisation

The pre-1750 mapping of the region encompassing the Activity Area indicates that the area would have previously supported Plains Grassy Woodland: EVC55_61. The EVC mapping does not identify remnant native vegetation within the Activity Area.

Likely plant resources available to Aboriginal people in the region would have been the tree canopies of River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and other small riverine species. In addition to the tree canopy, many species available in the understory were harvested for food and material resources. Examples of these include (*Themeda triandra*) Kangaroo Grass; (*Austrodanthonia caespitosa*) Common Wallaby-grass and (*Microseris lanceolata*) the Yam Daisy (Zola & Gott 1992), which formed a staple food source for Aboriginal people.

A vast array of fauna classes are recorded in the Ringwood (7922) 1:100,000 map series associated with geographic region. These include mammals such as: Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Swamp Wallaby and Common Wombat which would have been utilized by local Aboriginal people as part of subsistence practices. Additionally, several protected species of amphibians are present within the geographic region, including the Southern Brown Tree Frog, Whistling Tree Frog, Pobblebonk Frog and the Southern Toadlet.

7.5.2 Historical accounts of Aboriginal people

The rapid spread of European colonisation altered Victorian Aboriginal society. The increased presence of settlers resulted in dispossession of Aboriginal people from their traditional land and diminished access to resources. These factors combined with population decline from introduced diseases and conflict, transformed Aboriginal society.

In 1839 an Aboriginal Protectorate Scheme was established in Victoria; the Protectorates provided religious instruction, rations, homes and medical care to Aboriginal people whilst recording population information (Broome 2005). The Assistant Protector of the Melbourne region was William Thomas. Thomas attempted to draw Aboriginal people away from the Melbourne settlement, by setting up an Aboriginal station at Narre Narre Warren (Presland 1994, pp. 103). Though Charles La Trobe, Chief Government Administrator for the Port Phillip District, directed the Protectors to keep the *Wurundjeri willam* away from the settlement, they were unable to do so. La Trobe was informed that unless he was prepared to authorise armed force to make the Indigenous people to move further out, they would continue to come back to their customary camping sites (Ellender & Christiansen 2001). La Trobe was forced to accept the right of the *Wurundjeri willam* to freedom of movement across their own territory.

The lifestyles of the *Wurundjeri willam* were described by William Thomas. Thomas noted that in the winter months, the *Wurundjeri willam* would move north to the ranges while the waterways of the Melbourne hinterland flooded, where bark shelters were constructed. In the warmer months, regular camping spots along creeks and rivers were established (Ellender & Christiansen 2001). Europeans settlers altered the contours of the land the courses of waterways, which altered favoured fishing and eeling spots. The introduction of grazing animals caused the number of native prey, such as kangaroos, to decline. The rapid European colonisation also disrupted traditional life such as undergoing customary initiation rites (Ellender & Christiansen, 2001). The Aboriginal population declined drastically in the years following European settlement, due to disease, a lowered birth rate and a high death rate (Presland 1994). After failing to prevent violence between squatters and Aboriginal people and the encroachment on their lands, the Aboriginal Protectorate was disbanded in 1849 (Presland 1994).

Official inquiries into the welfare of Aboriginal people were held in 1849 and again in 1858. Although informants at the inquiries remarked on the rapid fall in the Aboriginal population, it was a number of years before any action was taken. The latter inquiry led to the formation of the Aboriginal Protection Board in 1860 which encouraged Aboriginal people to move onto reserves (Edwards 1988). In 1869, the Aborigines Act was passed to give the Governor of Victoria power to dictate where Aboriginal people could reside, what activities they could undertake on and off reserves and the authority to take charge of Aboriginal children (Edwards 1988). From 1863, the new Coranderrk Aboriginal Station near Healesville became the relocation point for those Aboriginal people living on the Goulburn and Murray River regions, who were compelled by disease, starvation and dispossession to gather there. Coranderrk was originally created to be isolated, but in a few years the land around the reserve was surrounded by a township (Christie 1979). Even here, away from the traditional lands of many, the people gathered under William Barak – the *Ngurungaeta* of the *Wurundjeri balug* and maintained their clan and moiety identities (Barwick 1984).

7.6 Landforms and/or geomorphology of the Activity Area

The Activity Area is located on the Western Plains, covering area classified as the Volcanic Plains. Soils on the Western Plains reflect the underlying lithology and comprise deep soils varying from friable gradational to strongly textured contrast soils as a result of earlier lava flows (State of Victoria: Agriculture Victoria 2019). The plains are valuable cropping country due to the volcanic soil and are natural grassland plains.

North of the Activity Area, the landscape changes into uplands, with two highest peaks Granite Hill and Quarry Hill, located approximately to the north-east of the Activity Area. These were formed by a granitic intrusion that was more resistant to weathering than the surrounding sedimentary rocks, forming the small hills. The basaltic plains of the lowlands that encompass the geographic region and Activity Area were formed by later basaltic lava flows. The Activity Area lies within geomorphological unit (GMU) 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomboineit, Mt. Rouse)*, known geologically as the Newer Volcanics and was formed from sporadic volcanic eruptions over a period of 5 million years. Lava flows form the rocky and undulating landscapes in which the Activity Area lies. The geomorphology of this area is generally characterised by stony mounds, with little or no soil and no surface drainage development. Soils types associated with this area are shallow dark gradational soils (Dermosols) and self-mulching (and cracking) clay soils (Vertosols) (State of Victoria: Agriculture Victoria 2019).

The volcanic rocks weathered to the heavily compacted clay soils which are still present in the area. Creeks and rivers cut down through the basalt to form deep, steep-sided valleys, often with the older sedimentary rocks exposed in the valley sides. The Activity Area is located in close proximity to Darebin Creek and Plenty River, the latter being one of the most prominent sedimentarily formed waterways on the volcanic plains. The landscape immediately surrounding the Activity Area is characterised by prominent hill slopes and valleys.

Geological mapping of the Activity Area on Victorian state government geology mapping tool GeoVic (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions 2019) shows that the Activity Area is overlying an unnamed basalt sheetflow formation (Qno1), a geological unit from the Newer Volcanic Group (Neo), classified as igneous (extrusive) with a sedimentary subtype. The lithology is described as basalt, minor scoria and ash, which is tholeiitic (sub alkaline) to alkaline (Mandepier 1997).

Generally the Activity Area is likely to exhibit shallow topsoils relating to the stony rises, overlying culturally sterile deposits of basalt or dark cracking clays. In areas around creeks and tributaries there is likely to be deeper alluvial deposits of sand, gravel and silt. Overlying the culturally sterile clay basal deposits.

7.7 Land use history of the Activity Area

The initial surveys recording the Activity Area were undertaken by Hoddle and Darke who surveyed the areas along Darebin Creek, Plenty River and the surrounding landscape between 1837 and 1938 (Forster 1968). Most of the available land was divided into sections for freehold sale; the sections along the creek line typically including a narrow length of creek frontage. These sections were sold by the Crown soon after the completion of the detailed surveys in 1838, and were largely purchased by speculators. There was little development of the land by the original purchasers, who tended to sell off or lease out their purchased freehold during the 1840s.

John Brock was one of few settlers in the area, arriving in Port Phillip district in 1837 and purchasing a 25,600 acre run 'Ballanda Vale', north east of the Activity Area. This property was also known as 'Brock's Head Station' and was used primarily as a sheep run (Billis & Kenyon 1974). Although most of 'Ballanda Vale' holding continued to be owned by John Brock, between 1837 and February 1855 the Parish of Morang was further subdivided and sold (Spreadborough & Anderson 1983). This round of subdivision marked the beginning of the original South Morang Township, as Henry Miller, H. Jolly, J. Gisbon and others, became the first settlers of small agricultural parcels in close proximity to Plenty River (Billis & Kenyon 1974).

Figure 1 is an 1892 map of the Parish of Morang, which shows the Activity Area within Section 6 Lot 13, bought by Henry Miller. Henry Miller was one of the wealthiest men in Melbourne at the time and was familiarly known as "Money Miller" (Mellor 1974). At his time of death in 1888, his largest country estate was located in Morang of a total 2200 acres, called Mill Park. It is not known whether the Activity Area made up part of this estate or if it relates to a separate property. Henry Miller and his sons bred racing horses at their

Mill Park estate, with "Redleap" winning the Grand Nation Hurdle in 1889 and 1890, and also the Australian Steeplechase in 1890. A red brick stable was built in Mill Park in the 1890s and remains in use today as part of a shopping centre approximately 2.5 kilometres south-west of the Activity Area.

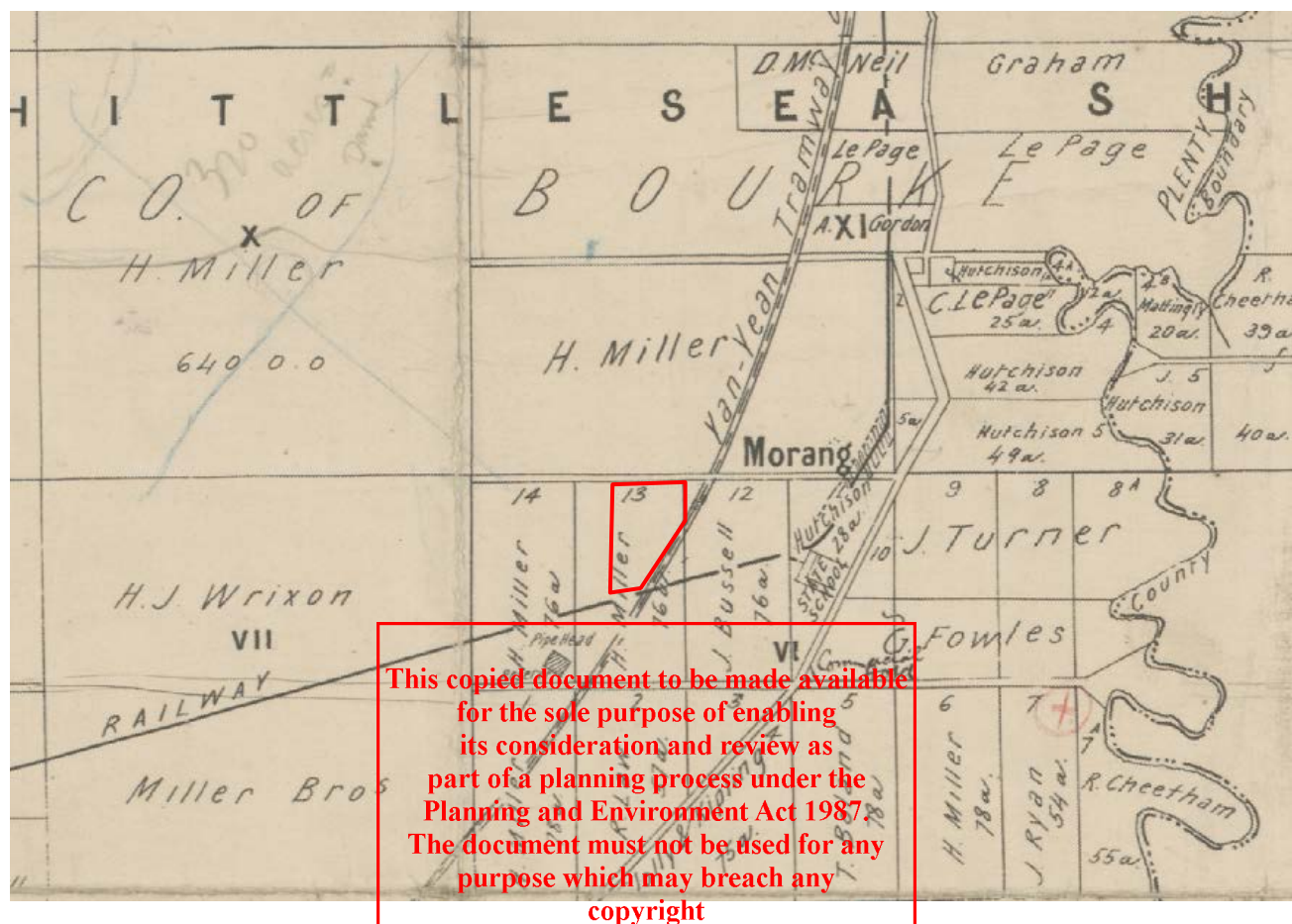


Figure 1 Parish of Morang, approximate Activity Area in red (Victorian Shire Map Co 1892)

The 1892 map also shows the intersection of the Yan Yean pipeline and Mernda Railway within Section 13 at the south of the Activity Area. The need to remain connected with Melbourne Township spurred the construction of the Fitzroy and Whittlesea Railway line during the late 1880s, which enabled the transport of goods, materials and people to the outlying regions of Melbourne (Billis & Kenyon 1974). The railway was enabled under the 'Octopus Acts' which allowed for new and extended railway lines to be constructed throughout Melbourne. The Whittlesea Railway was approved in 1880 and officially opened in 1889, linking the townships of Thomastown, Epping and Morang to metropolitan Melbourne. The railway was chiefly used for goods and cattle and the line was discontinued in 1959 (VICSIG, 2020). The electrification of the line was undertaken until Lalor Station, with the remaining north section of the line dismantled in the 1970s. The closed line was reopened to Epping in 1964, South Morang in 2012 and Mernda in 2018. The original construction, dismantling and reconstruction of the railway may have disturbed any Aboriginal cultural heritage material to the south of the Activity Area. Similarly, the construction and maintenance of the Yan Yean Pipe track may have caused similar disturbance as it also runs along the south border of the Activity Area. The Yan Yean Water Supply system was first constructed in 1853 to provide better drinking water to the increasing Melbourne population. It has been used continuously since its construction, still providing 3% of Melbourne's drinking water, and needs to be maintained regularly. It is registered in the Victorian Heritage Register as H2333 (Heritage Council Victoria 2019).

Dairy farming was one of the key industries within the wider region and by the 1920s, over 60 dairy farms were supplying Melbourne with milk and other dairy products (Forster 1968). The grazing of dairy cows and

other stock animals resulting in the clearing of much of the native scrub and understory vegetation from the region in order to provide easier access to pasture. It was also intended to provide easier access to water sources such as Darebin Creek and Plenty River for stock which would otherwise have to be trough watered.

The regional population increased gradually as more people took up the closer settlement subdivisions around the Parish of Morang. Many of these were returned servicemen encouraged by the government to try their hand at farming, but these ventures were often unsuccessful (Forster 1968). A significant population increase occurred between the 1940 and 1970s as migrants relocated to Melbourne from Asia, Europe and the United Kingdom, responding to migration invitations from the Australian Government who needed workers and skilled labourers to fulfil the planned expansion of Melbourne and its surrounding suburbs (Forster 1968). The need to house these migrants resulted in significant housing developments around, Bundoora. However, the Activity Area has been continuously maintained as an open space reserve (Forster 1968). The area still maintains a multi-cultural population and has become known across Melbourne as a cultural melting pot.

A satellite image from 2001 (Figure 2) demonstrates that the Activity Area and surrounding area are still being used for industrial purposes. A transmission tower is present within the Activity Area on the west boundary, the installation and maintenance of which is also likely to have caused disturbance to any subsurface archaeological deposits in that area. It is part of two transmission lines that cross the Activity Area, connecting to the South Morang Power Station to the west of the Activity Area. The remnants of the dissembled railway and the Yan Yean pipeline can be seen bordering the south of the Activity Area. Vehicle dirt tracks run over the centre of the Activity Area, creating areas of exposure that may be prone to erosion. Larger areas of exposure are present in the north-east of the Activity Area and their source cannot be determined. There are two patches of dense vegetation in the north and south of the Activity Area.

Figure 3 displays a satellite image from 2006. Compared to 2001 (Figure 2), the construction of residential properties to the north of the Activity Area is now apparent, after the construction of Williamsons Road in 2004-2005. The majority of the trees present in the north and south of the Activity Area were removed and the tracks running through the centre of the Activity Area are more pronounced. Some mature trees still remain of undeterminable species. There are small mounds of undetermined origin in the tree removal area. The motocross track to the south of the Activity Area has been constructed but this is unlikely to have any effect on the current Activity Area.

Figure 4 displays a satellite image from 2017. Compared to 2006 (Figure 3) there has been an increase in residential development to the north of the Activity Area. Little change has occurred within the Activity Area. The areas of vegetation cut down have partially grown back. The vehicle tracks and the areas of exposure in the east are more pronounced. At the south of the Activity Area, reconstruction of the Mernda railway line has commenced. This high impact activity may have caused some disturbance to the very south boundary of the Activity Area, where earthworks may have disturbed archaeological deposits in the area. As this area has most likely been disturbed previously during the construction of the original railway line and Yan Yean pipeline, it is unlikely any in situ deposits remain intact in the southern area.

Figure 5 is an aerial image from 2019. Compared to 2017 (Figure 4) the Mernda track reconstruction has been completed and a clear vehicle or access track is also present following the Yan Yean pipeline.

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Figure 2 2001 satellite image, Activity Area in red (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions 2019)

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Figure 3 2006 satellite image, Activity Area in red (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions 2019)

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Figure 4 2017 satellite image, Activity Area in red (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions 2019)

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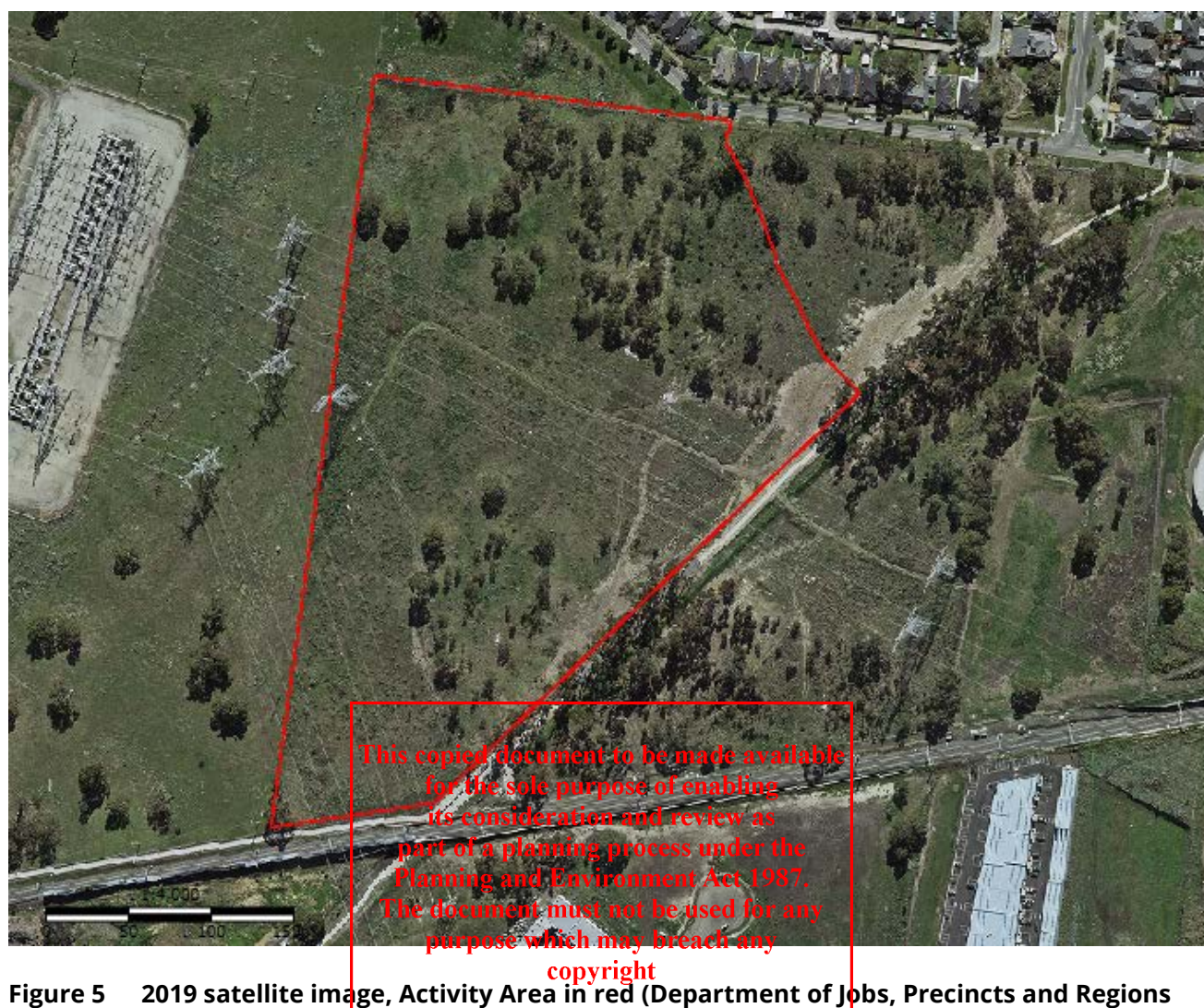


Figure 5 2019 satellite image, Activity Area in red (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions 2019)

Dial Before You Dig

A Dial Before You Dig enquiry was lodged on 15 January 2020 by Christine Morgan. The results are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10 Results of Dial Before You Dig enquiry

Service	Authority	Response
Gas & Petroleum	APA Group Networks, Thomastown	No assets present within the Activity Area.
Electricity	AusNet Electricity Services Pty Ltd	An overhead line runs above the south-west corner of the Activity Area (Appendix 5).
Electricity	AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd	Two sets of overhead transmission lines run through the Activity from the south to the west into South Morang Power Station (Appendix 5).

Water	Melbourne Water	No assets present within Activity Area. A water supply main runs along the same course as the Yan Yean pipeline, bordering the east of the Activity Area.
Communications	NBN Co, VicTas	No assets present within the Activity Area.
Communications	Telstra VICTAS	No assets present within the Activity Area. There is a cable running along Williamsons Road close to the Activity Area.
Communications	Victrack Access	Activity Area not located within rail reserve. No assets present.
Council/Shire	Whittlesea City Council	There are assets potentially within the Activity Area. At the intersection of Williamsons Road and Findon Road there is a fibre optic conduit and pit running into the Activity Area (Appendix 5).
Water	Yarra Valley Water	There are assets potentially within the Activity Area. There may be a hydrant underground on the east side of the Activity Area. There are a number of easements running east-west through the Activity Area, but there is no indication if underground services are present within them (Appendix 5).

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Summary

The volcanic plains to the north of Melbourne were some of the earliest areas of the Port Phillip district to see European settlement. Much of the Morang area was initially grazed under pastoral leases however, there was little settlement in the area. The grassy plains of the north, marked with freshwater tributaries of Plenty River, were seen as perfect for grazing. After the Activity Area and surrounding land was surveyed and divided into allotments, Europeans began to settle in the area, keeping the land mainly for agricultural purposes. In this region the grazing of cows for dairies was popular. The agricultural usage of the land would have been preceded by clearance of the native vegetation in the area, markedly altering the landscape.

Residential development slowly grew in Morang, with most of the area remaining as agricultural fields even until 2001. The historic and ethno-histories also noted this expansion and highlight the changes to the *Woi wurrung* language group which occupied most of present metropolitan Melbourne. These changes included the Aboriginal Protectorate Scheme and many landform changes and clearances to once frequented habitats. Near the Activity Area, the construction of services and industries such as the South Morang Power Station, the Yan Yean pipeline, the Mernda railway and the water tanks to the east of the Activity Area would have caused disturbance to the land bordering the Activity Area. Aerial imagery from 2001 to the present day demonstrates that the areas around the Activity Area have undergone changes associated with increasing residential development, the construction of Williamsons Road and the reconstruction of the Mernda railway,

and the area is no longer used for agricultural purposes. In contrast, the Activity Area has remained relatively unchanged since 2001, with only some vegetation removal and increasing areas of exposure and erosion. These areas may have been affected by minor disturbance to potential surface artefacts. The construction of the railway and Yan Yean pipeline may suggest some degree of disturbance to in situ archaeological deposits in the south of the Activity Area. Although the Activity Area has been subject to previous disturbance associated with agricultural land use practices, service installation, construction of railway and Yan Yean pipeline and minor surface works, there remains potential for undisturbed subsurface deposits to be present within the Activity Area. In particular, the north and centre of the Activity Area appears to have avoided any large scale earthworks and may be the area with most potential for in situ subsurface archaeological deposits. Despite multiple vegetation removals, mature trees of an undetermined species are present within the Activity Area and have potential for cultural scarring.

7.8 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment

The Activity Area is located on the Volcanic Western Plains within GMU 6.1.2 *Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomboineit, Mt. Rouse)* on the interfluvial plain between Darebin Creek and the Plenty River. Soils here consist of varying levels of shallow clay above the degrading basalt bedrock. The most common place types are scarred trees and artefact scatters. In the geographic region, artefact scatters are located on a range of landforms including creek escarpments, stony rises and the flat volcanic plain and contain both surface and subsurface components, suggesting a targeted occupation of landforms close to freshwater sources. Artefacts are generally found subsurface at depths of 0-300 millimetres in dark, brown clay, shallow topsoil, basaltic clayey silt and grey/brown silt, characteristic of GMU 6.1.2. The closest Aboriginal place to the Activity Area is an artefact scatter located on a stony rise 85 metres south.

Within GMU 6.1.2, stony rises were identified as a sensitive landscape for Aboriginal cultural heritage across the geographic region. Stony rises would have provided a dry elevated area in an otherwise flat basalt plain with poor drainage. A position of elevation would have provided a useful vantage point over the surrounding landscape. Within the geographic region, the majority of higher density artefact scatters were found subsurface on stony rises. In addition, stony rises would have remained less disturbed than the flat basalt plain in areas undergoing agricultural activities such as ploughing. Therefore, they have a higher possibility of containing in situ subsurface archaeological deposits. One stony rise 80 metres in the south east of the Activity Area had both surface and subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material, recorded as **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** (Anderson 2016). In contrast, Biosis (2015) Activity Area overlaps the current Activity Area in the north section and subsurface testing did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage on the stony rise. This may indicate that only stony rises within proximity to waterways may be considered areas of cultural heritage sensitivity in the geographic region. However, only the north section of the stony rise within the current Activity Area was assessed. Therefore further investigation is required to determine whether subsurface testing exists on the south section of the stony rise within the current Activity Area.

Plenty River is the most prominent freshwater waterway closest to the Activity Area, with numerous smaller ephemeral tributaries marking the flat basalt plain. These would have provided seasonal sources of freshwater for Aboriginal people throughout the landscape. Landforms such as creek terraces and banks may have potential for archaeological deposits, including high density artefact scatters such as **VAHR 7922-0788 (Plenty River Tributary 1)**. More often, they contain LDADs such as **VAHR 7922-0672 (Wealthiland IA 1)** and **VAHR 7922-1493 (Wealthiland LDAD)**. These areas may contain in situ archaeological deposits as they may have been protected from agricultural machinery, such as ploughs by the proximity to the waterway, and would have later been protected as part of a reserve.

Overall, areas of sensitivity to Aboriginal cultural heritage include stony rises and creek escarpments of freshwater Plenty River tributaries. Stony rises and waterways mark an otherwise flat volcanic plain that

makes up the majority of the geographic region. Within the basaltic volcanic plains, LDAD's (which are less than 10 artefacts in a 10x10 metre section) can be found. This may represent a random discard by Aboriginal people as they walk between waterways in the region, as characteristic of volcanic plains across north Melbourne. Scarred trees are also predominantly found on the flat volcanic plains, although they are becoming increasingly rare within the geographic region. The scarred trees within 1 kilometre of the Activity Area are predominantly Red Gums located on the volcanic plain landform. They may have either one or two larger scars that may have been used for the extraction of bark for a shield, or a larger number of smaller scars or toe holes. The frequency of scarred trees in the geographic region suggest if mature native trees are still present within the Activity Area, there is a possibility they may have Aboriginal cultural scars.

Based on the previously recorded Aboriginal places closest to the Activity Area, artefact scatters and scarred trees are the most likely Aboriginal place types to be found within the current Activity Area. High density artefact scatters (greater than 10 artefacts in a 10x10 metre section) are likely to occur in areas of elevation including stony rises and creek escarpments. Additionally, there is the potential for lower density artefact distributions (LDADs), isolated artefacts or scarred trees to be present in any area of the volcanic plains. Previous assessments within and adjacent to the Activity Area identify that the expected stratigraphy within the Activity Area is a fine grained clayey silt/loam with increasing clay components at depth overlaying a fine grained clay at approximately 180 millimetres or dry clayey silt, hard, friable with rootlets, modern plastic pieces overlying a hard cemented silty clay at approximately 300 millimetres. Artefacts are mostly commonly located at depths between zero and 200 millimetres in dark brown clayey silt or dark grey silts.

Although the Activity Area has been subject to previous disturbance associated with agricultural land use practices, service installation, construction of railway and Yarradeen pipeline and minor surface works, there remains potential for undisturbed subsurface deposits to be present within the Activity Area. In particular, the north and centre of the Activity Area appears to have avoided any large scale earthworks and may be the area with most potential for in situ subsurface archaeological deposits. Despite multiple vegetation removals, mature trees of an undetermined species are present within the Activity Area, and have the potential for cultural scarring. Further assessment is required to determine whether the stony rise within the Activity Area has Aboriginal cultural material on its south side and whether any mature native trees with cultural scarring still exist in the Activity Area.

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7.8.1 Prediction statement

Based on the above review of the geographic region, including its environment, recorded Aboriginal places, previous archaeological assessments and information on the activities of Aboriginal people, a place prediction statement has been developed. This utilises the existing regional information in order to target landforms which might have archaeological potential during the Standard Assessment. The place prediction statement acts as a guideline for designing the ground survey strategy and identifies key points for consideration.

Therefore the Aboriginal place types likely to be found within the Activity Area are:

1. **Artefact distributions** consisting of one or more stone artefacts are associated with tool production, domestic activities and resource procurement. Scatters and isolated finds are most likely to occur on river or creek flats, terraces or slopes within 100 metres of major water courses. Within the geographic region, high density artefact scatters have been identified on stony rises and creek escarpment landforms. A stony rise is present in the north of the Activity Area. Although previous subsurface testing has found no Aboriginal cultural heritage material, the south section of the stony rise is yet to be tested and therefore, there is possibility that low-high density artefact scatters may be present within the stony rise. The construction of the transmission tower to the west of the Activity Area and railway and pipeline to the south of the Activity Area may have caused some disturbance to possible in situ archaeological deposits. In the geographic region, LDADs and isolated artefacts may be found across the volcanic plains, representing a random discard by Aboriginal people as they walk

between waterways in the region. Therefore it is possible that LDADs and isolated artefacts may be found on the surface or in situ in the non-disturbed areas.

2. **Scarred trees** represent cultural modifications of trees to obtain the bark for use as shelters, canoes and shields. Despite widespread removal of native forest which has resulted in little remnant vegetation; scarred trees may occur where remnant vegetation exists. Scarred trees are predominantly found on the flat volcanic plains, although they are becoming increasingly rare within the geographic region. The scarred trees closest to the Activity Area are predominantly Red Gums and they may have either one or two larger scars that may have been used for the extraction of bark for a shield, or a larger number of smaller scars or toe holes. The frequency of scarred trees in the geographic region suggest if mature native trees are still present within the Activity Area, there is a possibility they may be culturally scarred.

The results of the Desktop Assessment have indicated that it is reasonably possible for unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be within the Activity Area.

In accordance with *Regulation 62*, it is therefore necessary to undertake a Standard Assessment to assess the presence of unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage and the sensitivity of landforms within the Activity Area to contain such material.

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8 Standard Assessment

The following section contains the results of the Standard Assessment. The Standard Assessment was prepared in accordance with Regulation 63 and Clause 8(1), Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

8.1 Aims

The aims of the Standard Assessment are to:

1. Identify and record any surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material.
2. Identify landforms with the potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material.
3. Ascertain the extent of ground disturbance resulting from previous land use activities and natural processes.
4. Assess whether a Complex Assessment is required.

8.2 Methodology

The Standard Assessment was completed on 11 February 2020. The ground survey was supervised by Taylor Fitzgerald, Biosis Pty Ltd, with the participation of Robert Jones (WWCHAC), Gary Galway (WWCHAC) and Samuel Beshai (City of Whittlesea, Spent).

For the purpose of the Standard Assessment, the Activity Area was surveyed as a single unit as it largely presents one landform unit with similar land use across the Activity Area (Table 11).

Table 11 Description of survey unit in the Activity Area

Survey Unit	Land Use	Landform	Features	Size (squared metres)
Survey unit 1	Commercial private property	Stony rise skirted by plains	Power tower within the western extent, access track from the east, west and then to the south, grass cover, protruding basalt, exposed ground along eastern and southern extent due to vehicle use	86, 640

Due to the grass cover which limited the ground surface visibility within the Activity Area, the Standard Assessment was targeted focusing on areas of ground exposure and examining any mature native trees. Full survey coverage of the Activity Area was undertaken and views of the Activity Area were recorded using Nikon AW 120 camera. Field notes were also taken recording ground conditions, the vegetation type, landform and details of areas of archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The location of ground survey area is shown on Map 4.

Mature indigenous trees were inspected to determine if scars, carvings or other modifications were present and likely artefacts were inspected with a 10x hand lens for evidence of human modification.

Locations of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage material were recorded in accordance with Aboriginal Victoria's (2008, 2013) guidelines.

Following the completion of the ground survey, discussions were held with WWCHAC to establish cultural heritage management requirements for the Activity Area including whether a Complex Assessment was required.

8.3 Results

The results of the Standard Assessment conducted on 11 February 2020 are presented below in Table 12.

Table 12 Survey unit 1

Survey team	
Heritage advisor	Taylor Fitzgerald (Heritage Advisor, Biosis)
Aboriginal representatives	Robert Jones, Gary Galway (WWCHAC)
Methodology	
Survey method	Pedestrian targeted survey
Conditions/ constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine, clear weather conditions. Access to the Activity Area was easy and open. Ground surface visibility was low.
Attributes	
Description	The Activity Area features a large, subtle stony rise stretching from the north to the south of the Activity Area and skewed towards the western boundary. The Activity Area features native eucalypt trees largely in the northern and south eastern extent. A power tower is present at a central spot of the western boundary and overhead power lines extend to the east and to the south east. Piles of basalt lines the southern and northern edge of the Activity Area indicating potential basalt clearing along the edges of the Activity Area. A shared bike path is visible at the southern boundary of the Activity Area adjacent to the railway line. Dumping of rubbish and discard building material was evident across the Activity Area.
Landform	Stony rise and plains (Photograph 1)

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Photograph 1 Gentle slope of stony land (facing north) (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 2 Plain landform skirting the stony rise (facing south) (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)

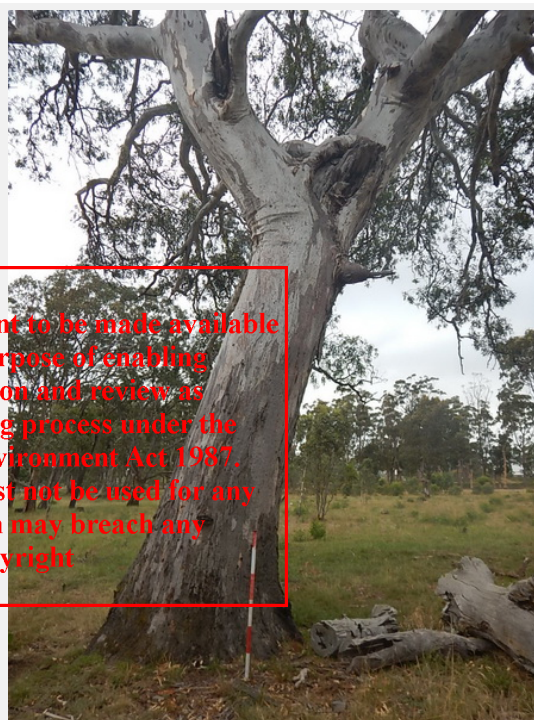
Slope

The slope of the stony rise is gentle and has less than a 2 degree incline (Photograph 1)

Soil	Silt to clayey silt
Proximity to fresh water	Approximately 1.8 kilometres west of Plenty River
Vegetation	The vegetation across the Activity Area indicates land clearance in the past as trees are sparse and revegetation is evident with smaller, younger trees present. The vegetation itself is native with eucalypt trees present in the north and south of the Activity Area and grass cover across the remainder of the area.
Mature trees	Two mature trees identified and examined. No evidence of Aboriginal cultural scarring was recorded (Photograph 3 and Photograph 4).



Photograph 3 Mature tree examined within Activity Area, (facing west) (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 4 Mature tree examined within Activity Area (facing west) (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)

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Caves or rock shelters	No caves or rock shelters were identified during the course of the Standard Assessment.
Previous and current land use	The Activity Area is currently a commercial private property that has remained as an open space reserve used for industrial purposes. A vehicle access track within the property is used by vehicles during works along the shared path along the southern boundary, as indicated by the presence of vehicles during the survey. The land includes a power tower which supports power lines from the power station west of the Activity Area to the east and south east. There is also evidence of public dumping within the Activity Area.
Ground disturbance	Ground disturbance across the Activity Area is generally low with vegetation clearance across the site (Photograph 5) and areas of low to moderate disturbance confined to the exposed soil/gravel access track and areas of vehicle use (Photograph 6, Photograph 7 and Photograph 8) as well as high disturbance localised to the site of the power tower along the

western extent of the Activity Area (Photograph 9). The installation and construction of these large scale transmission lines would have required access tracks and lay down areas within their alignment, causing some disturbance to the surface. Superficial disturbance was also noted in the form of rubbish dumping across the site (Photograph 10).

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Photograph 5 Young eucalypts demonstrating land clearance and low disturbance in Activity Area, facing north (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 6 Incised access tracks from vehicles demonstrating low- moderate disturbance in Activity Area, facing south (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 7 Cleared land and tracks demonstrating low-moderate disturbance from vehicles in south of Activity Area, facing south east (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 8 Cleared land and tracks demonstrating low-moderate disturbance from vehicles in east of Activity Area, facing south west (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)

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Photograph 9 Power tower in western extent of Activity Area indicating high disturbance, facing west (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 10 Evidence of dumping causing superficial disturbance in Activity Area, facing north (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)

Ground surface visibility

The ground surface visibility (GSV) across the Activity Area was largely very poor (0%) with grass cover, trees, shrubs, basalt boulders and dumped rubbish obscuring the ground surface (Photograph 12). Increased ground surface visibility (80%) was present at the base of some trees (Photograph 13) and in proximity to vegetation and basalt slabs (Photograph 14). Excellent ground surface visibility (100%) was present within the access track, along the eastern extent of the Activity Area and along the southern extent of the Activity Area where vehicle activity has caused surface disturbance (Photograph 11).

The overall effective survey coverage of the Activity Area was calculated based on these recorded GSV measurements and the percentage of land within the Activity Area where they were present. The overall effective survey coverage of the Activity Area was calculated as 29.5%. The results are presented below in Table 12 and shown on Map 4.

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Photograph 11 Example of 100% GSV (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 12 Example of 0% GSV (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 13 Example of 80% GSV (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)



Photograph 14 Example of 10% GSV (T. Fitzgerald 11/02/2020)

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Assessment of archaeological potential

The landform identified within the Activity Area is a large, gentle stony rise with protruding basalt floaters regularly across the slope and crest with some evidence of native vegetation, largely revegetated, with two trees potentially remnant. While no scarred trees or surface artefacts were identified, the GSV was largely poor to extremely poor (<10%) with high GSV (80%) confined to areas of increased disturbance through vehicle use and vegetation removal.

Despite no Aboriginal cultural heritage being identified during the survey, the stony rise landform is considered an archaeologically sensitive landform based on previous archaeological assessments and the known use of stony rises as an elevated, dry resting place for Aboriginal people within the volcanic plains. Given the localised disturbance within the Activity Area recorded within the access track/ areas of vehicle use and at the location of the power tower, the stony rise landform is considered an area of archaeological potential. However, the Desktop Assessment acknowledged that previous CHMP 13390 included the northern section of the Activity Area with subsurface testing which did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage. It is concluded based on that testing that the archaeological potential of this particular stony rise may be lower due to its distance from a water source (1.8 kilometres west of Plenty River).

Aboriginal places

No Aboriginal places were identified during the Standard Assessment.

Table 13 Overall Effective Survey Coverage

Results	
Survey Area (sq/m)	86,640.0
Overall Effective Survey Coverage (%)	29.5%
Overall Effective Survey Coverage (sq/m)	25,558.8

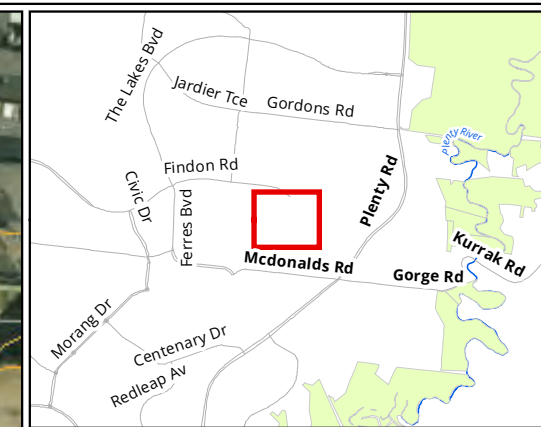
8.4 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment confirmed the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment. The majority of the Activity Area appears to have avoided any large scale earthworks despite a history of agricultural land use practices, service installation, nearby construction of railway and Yan Yean pipeline and minor surface works. The Standard Assessment included the inspection of the mature, native trees which were present within the Activity Area. No cultural modifications were detected.

Based on the previous assessment of the northern section of the stony rise by CHMP 13390, the Desktop Assessment indicated that the stony rise within the southern section of the Activity Area may have potential for Aboriginal cultural material. The Standard Assessment confirmed the presence of the subtle stony rise stretching from the north to the south of the Activity Area; however, no surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified. This may be attributed to the poor ground surface visibility and overall low effective survey coverage (29.5%) of the Activity Area. The ground disturbance attributed to the use of access tracks and vehicles within parts of the Activity Area and the installation of the power tower may have also disrupted or removed potential Aboriginal cultural heritage material deposits from surface contexts.

As the Standard Assessment identified an archaeologically sensitive landform and minimal extensive ground disturbance, there is potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area. Furthermore, the poor ground surface visibility across the Activity Area also prevented a thorough assessment of the potential for cultural heritage within the Activity Area. Therefore a Complex Assessment is required under Regulation 64 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

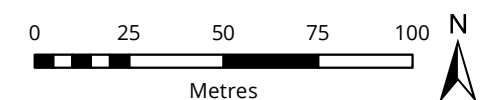
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Legend

- Activity Area
- ★ VAHR place
- Ground surface visibility**
 - High (100%)
 - Moderate (<80%)
 - Very Poor (0%)
- Level of disturbance**
 - High
 - Low-moderate
- Contours 1m interval**
 - Minor contour
 - Depression major contour
 - Major contour

Map 4 Results of standard assessment - effective survey coverage 29.5%



Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 31273, CHMP 16981
Date: 08 October 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: JPT, Last edited by: jturner
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9 Complex Assessment

The following section contains the results of the Complex Assessment. The Complex Assessment was prepared in accordance with Regulation 65 and Clause 8(1), Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

9.1 Aims

The aims of the Complex Assessment are to:

1. Investigate the areas of archaeological potential.
2. Identify and record any subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material.
3. Ascertain the nature and extent of any Aboriginal places.
4. Ascertain the extent of ground disturbance resulting from previous land use activities and natural processes.

9.2 Methodology

The Complex Assessment was completed over the course of five days from 4 May 2020 to 8 May 2020. The subsurface testing was supervised by Daniel Carpenter, Biosis Pty Ltd.

The stratigraphy and general subsurface nature of the Activity Area was determined by controlled excavation of a 1x1 metre test pit in the present landform. The test pit was excavated with trowel, hand pick and shovel in arbitrary 100 millimetre spits. Each test pit was excavated until a sterile layer was reached and 100 per cent of excavated soil was screened through 5 millimetre mechanical sieves. Spoil heaps were placed approximately 2 metres downwind of excavated areas. A test pit log was recorded with stratigraphic details including soil colour (Munsell), pH and description (Appendix 6 Subsurface testing catalogue). The test pit was spatially recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver DGPS. The locations of test pits are shown on Map 5. The test pit was backfilled at the completion of excavation.

Assessment of the remainder of the Activity Area was completed by uncontrolled excavation of 11 5x1.2 metre machine trenches in a grid arrangement (approximately 50 metre intervals) focussing on the stony rise within the Activity Area as agreed on with the RAP during the Standard Assessment results meeting. Each machine trench was excavated with 1.8 tonne excavator in arbitrary 100 millimetre spits. Each machine trench was excavated until a sterile layer was reached and 100 per cent of excavated soil was screened through 5 millimetre mechanical sieves. Spoil heaps were placed approximately 2 metres downwind of excavated areas. A machine trench log was recorded with stratigraphic details including soil colour (Munsell), pH and description (Appendix 6 Subsurface testing catalogue). Each machine trench was spatially recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver DGPS. The locations of machine trenches are shown on Map 5. Each machine trench was backfilled at the completion of excavation.

Extent testing was conducted in accordance with specifications made by WWCHAC during the Standard Assessments results meeting. The extents were required to be mechanically excavated and include machine trenches, measuring 2x1 metres, in each cardinal direction, at 5 metre intervals from the positive machine trench until a single negative trench is reached.

Locations of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage material were recorded in accordance with Aboriginal Victoria's(2008, 2013) guidelines.

Following the completion of the subsurface testing, discussions were held with WWCHAC in the field and in the results meeting to establish cultural heritage management requirements for the Activity Area.

9.3 Results

The Complex Assessment included the excavation of 1x1 metre Test Pit to test the soil stratigraphy of the stony rise within the Activity Area and a 50x50 metre grid arrangement of 11 5x1.2 metre Mechanical Trenches were excavated to test the remainder of the Activity Area. Due to one positive Machine Trench (Machine Trench 6), an additional four machine trenches, measuring 2x1.2 metres, were excavated to test the extent of the artefacts.

9.3.1 Test pit

The stratigraphy and general subsurface nature of the Activity Area was determined by controlled excavation of a 1x1 metre test pit in the present landform. The results of the excavation of test pit are discussed in Table 14 below.

Table 14 Test Pit 1

Subsurface testing team	
Heritage advisor	Taylor Fitzgerald (Biosis Pty Ltd) Daniel Carpenter (Biosis Pty Ltd)
Aboriginal representatives	Travis Smith (Field Representative, WWCHAC) Gary Galway (Field Representative, WWCHAC)
Methodology	
Subsurface testing method	Controlled hand excavation
Conditions/ constraints	The day was slightly misty and the earth was damp from rain over the previous days. The field representatives expressed concern for working under the alignment of the power lines and the proposed pit was moved slightly to accommodate.
Attributes	
Coordinates	E 330708.82 N 5831808.18 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)
Size	1x1 metre
Survey unit/ area of archaeological potential	Survey Unit 1

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Landform description	On the crest of a slightly undulating, gentle stony rise (Photograph 15)
Stratigraphic description	<p>The excavation of Test pit 1 (Photograph 16) recorded the following stratigraphy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0-120 millimetres: wet, black (5 YR 2.5/1), clayey silt topsoil with waterlogging due to recent rain and grass rootlets throughout. pH 5.5. 2. 120- 250 millimetres: damp, very dark grey (2.5YR 3/1) silty clay, with rootlets diminishing and clay content and mottles of grey clay increasing with depth. pH 5.5. 3. 250-300 millimetres: waterlogged, wet, sticky, dark olive brown (2.5YR 3/3), slightly mottled clay base. pH 6. <p>The stratigraphy of Test pit 1, illustrated in Figure 6, supports the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment in regard to soil profile: a fine grained clayey silt/loam with increasing clay components at depth overlaying a fine grained clay below approximately 180 millimetres (see Section 7.8).</p> <p>A test pit log containing full stratigraphic and location details is included in Appendix 6 Subsurface testing catalogue.</p>

Aboriginal places

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in Test pit 1 and no Aboriginal places were recorded as a result of the excavation of Test pit 1.

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Photograph 15 Location of Test Pit 1 facing south (D. Carpenter 4/05/2020)



Photograph 16 Base of excavation, Test Pit 1 (D. Carpenter 4/05/2020)

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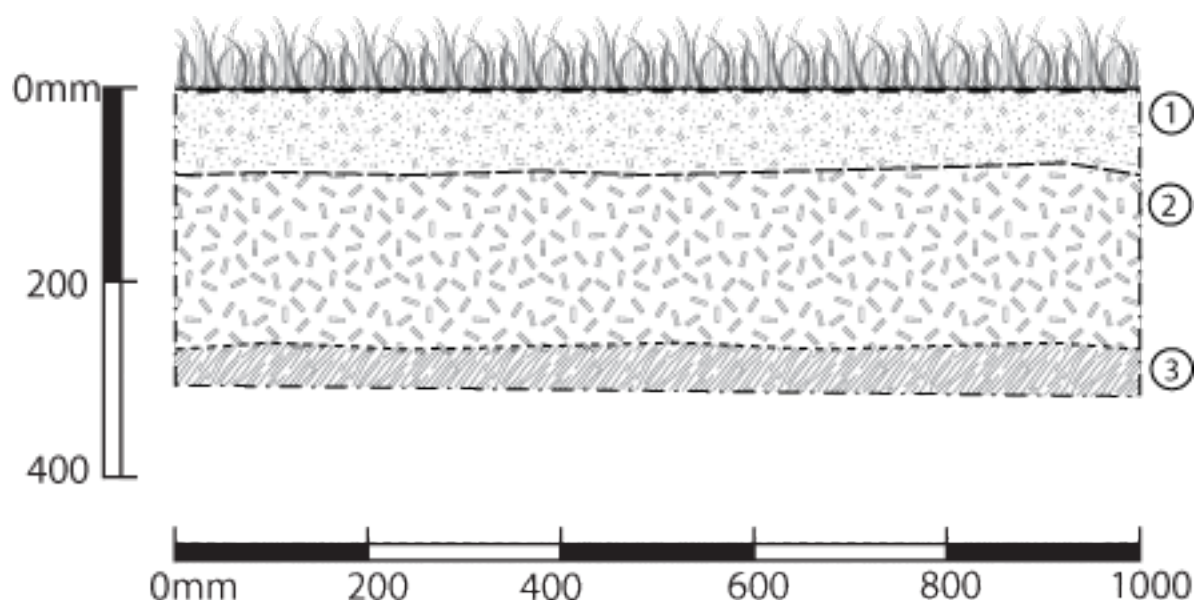


Figure 6 Scaled illustration of the stratigraphy of Test pit 1.

9.3.2 Mechanical Trenches

A total of 11 5x1.2 metre machine trenches (Machine Trench 1 through to Machine Trench 11) were excavated in a grid like arrangement across the remainder of the Activity Area as agreed in consultation with WWCHAC. The machine trenches recorded a similar stratigraphy as Test Pit 1, however the machine trenches varied in depth due to their position across the crest of the ridge and within the upper, mid and lower slopes. The maximum depth of the machine trenches was recorded as 340 millimetres, with the minimum depth recorded as 160 millimetres. The machine trenches typically recorded an initial unit of moist, fine grained very dark brown to dark greyish brown clayey silt/silt with merging contact and inclusions of grass roots, and occasional small basalt fragments. The underlying stratigraphic unit consisted of a moist, sticky, dark greyish brown clayey silt with clay content increasing with depth and with occasional basalt boulders emerging continuing and rare small basalt fragment inclusions. The cultural sterile basal clay unit was generally reached at approximately 150 to 230 millimetres and consisted of a sticky, plastic, very dark grey clay. A log of containing full stratigraphic and location details of each excavated machine trench is included in Appendix 6.

Of the 11 machine trenches excavated, Machine Trench 6 was the only excavated trench which was positive for Aboriginal cultural heritage material. The details of machine trench 6 will therefore be discussed in detail below.

Table 15 Machine Trench 6

Subsurface testing team	
Heritage advisor	Taylor Fitzgerald (Biosis Pty Ltd)
	Daniel Carpenter (Biosis Pty Ltd)
Aboriginal representatives	Travis Smith (Field Representative, WWCHAC)
	Jordan Spencer (Field Representative, WWCHAC)
Methodology	

Subsurface testing method	Uncontrolled mechanical excavation in spits.
Conditions/ constraints	The day was fine and clear but the earth was still lightly damp from rain over the previous weekend.
Attributes	
Coordinates	E 330716.67 N 5831687.09 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)
Size	5x1.2 metre
Survey unit/ area of archaeological potential	Survey Unit 1
Landform description	On the lower slopes of a slightly undulating, gentle stony rise. The trench was excavated in an area which contained native revegetation and evidence of tree felling due to stumps across the slope (Photograph 17)
Stratigraphic description	<p>The excavation of Machine Trench 6 (Photograph 18) recorded the following stratigraphy:</p> <p>1. 0-130 millimetres: moist, dark brown (10YR 3/3), well sorted medium grained silt with minor clay content and inclusions of grass roots and very occasional basalt fragments. pH 6.</p> <p>2. 130- 230 millimetres: dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt with grass roots continuing. pH 6. Artefacts found.</p> <p>3. 230- 320 millimetres: damp, very fine grained, very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clay forming base. pH 6.</p> <p>The stratigraphy of Machine Trench 6 supports the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment that hypothesised, based on previous assessments, the presence of is a fine grained clayey silt/loam with increasing clay components at depth overlaying a fine grained clay below approximately 180 millimetres (see Section 7.8).</p>
Aboriginal places	
<p>A total of two stone artefacts were identified within Machine Trench 6, within the soil unit recorded as dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay. The artefacts were located between 130 and 200 millimetres in depth. This is consistent with previous assessments in the area and the Desktop Assessment summary which concluded that artefacts are mostly commonly located at depths between 100 and 200 millimetres in dark brown clayey silt or dark grey silts.</p> <p>The artefacts were registered as part of VAHR 7922-1668.</p> <p>Extent testing was conducted and is detailed in the following section (see Section 9.3.3).</p>	



Photograph 17 Location of Machine Trench 6 (facing north) (T. Fitzgerald 6/05/2020)



Photograph 18 Base of Machine Trench 6 excavation (facing east) (T. Fitzgerald 6/05/2020)

9.3.3 Extent Testing

Due to the identification of artefacts in Machine Trench 6, extent testing was conducted. The extent testing for positive Machine Trench 6 included the excavation of four 2x1.2 metre machine trenches (Machine Trench 12 through to Machine Trench 15), none of which identified any Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

The excavated extents identified the same soil profiles as Machine Trench 6; however, excavations were shallower in depth with the culturally sterile basal unit recorded between 60 and 150 millimetres.



Photograph 19 Example of excavated extent trenches (Machine Trench 15) (D.Carpenter 8/05/2020)

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A log of containing full stratigraphic and location details of each excavated machine trench extent is included in Appendix 6 Subsurface testing catalogue.

9.4 Conclusions from the Complex Assessment

The Complex Assessment included the completion of one 1x1 metre manually excavated test pit (Test Pit 1) to test the stratigraphic profile of the stony rise landform present within the Activity Area. Test pit 1 was excavated outside areas of disturbance noted during the Standard Assessment and showed an intact soil profile of dark brown to black clayey silt overlying very dark grey silty clay before a sticky, plastic dark olive brown clay at 250 millimetres confirming the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment regarding expected soil profiles within the Activity Area.

The excavation of Machine Trench 1 through to Machine Trench 11 resulted in the identification of two artefacts within Machine Trench 6 and within a unit of dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay. This further supports the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment which suggested that artefact would be located between 100 and 200 millimetres in dark brown clayey silt or dark grey silts outside of areas noted as disturbed based on historic land use and the ground survey.

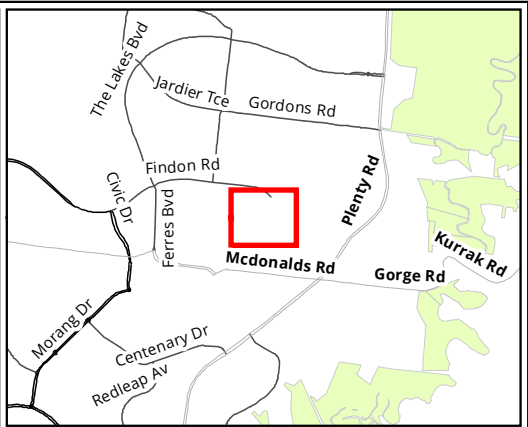
The extent testing (Machine Trench 12 through to Machine Trench 15) which was conducted following the identification of two silcrete artefacts (subsequently registered as VAHR 7922-1668), did not identify any additional Aboriginal cultural heritage material. The low density artefact distribution reinforces the

conclusions of previous assessments which state that stony rises further from waterways may contain low density artefact distributions due to random discard by Aboriginal people as they walked between waterways in the region rather than any long, intensive occupation of the area. As the Activity Area lies 1.8 kilometres west of Plenty River, it is likely that the artefacts identified are a result of discard during travel to or from Plenty River.

The broad testing of the stony rise feature within the Activity Area by the current Complex Assessment and the results of prior subsurface testing within the Activity Area during previous archaeological assessments has shown that there is a low potential for identifying further Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the Activity Area. The results of the Complex Assessment however, did identify a new Aboriginal place VAHR 7922-1668 and show that the undulating volcanic plains featuring subtle stony rises at greater distances from major waterways are culturally sensitive and may contain very low density artefact distributions due to discard practices during travel across the plains.

In consultation with WWCHAC, it is agreed that no further assessment of the Activity Area is required.

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- Legend**
- Activity Area
 - VAHR place
 - Subsurface testing - artefacts**
 - Mechanical Excavation
 - Subsurface testing - no artefacts**
 - Mechanical Excavation
 - Test Pit
 - Contours 1m interval**
 - Minor contour
 - Depression major contour
 - Major contour

Map 5 Complex Assessment

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

biosis

Matter: 31273, CHMP No. 16981
Date: 08 October 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: JPT, Last edited by: jturner
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10 Details of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area

The following section contains the information on the Aboriginal places found, discovered or subject to assessment. The information was prepared in accordance with Clause 8 and 11, Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

10.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage

10.1.1 Site formation process

The purpose of identifying the site formation processes for each Aboriginal place is to understand their position within the landscape, determine if they have been impacted by taphonomic processes and analyse the deposition of artefactual material through time. Archaeological excavation is based on stratigraphic principles whereby successive strata of cultural materials represent different periods of deposition and site use (Schiffer, 1987, p. 7). The concept derives from the geological use of the idea that sedimentation takes place according to uniform principles. Archaeological stratification is the dynamic superimposition of single units of stratigraphy to interpret site formation process.

Implicit in the interpretation of site formation processes is a site's taphonomy. Taphonomic processes are environmental factors that influence the spatial distribution of artefacts within an Aboriginal place. Examples of taphonomic processes include stock trampling, land clearance, pastoralism, burning and soil erosion (Lyman, 2010).

The Activity Area is situated within the Volcanic Plains and includes a large gentle stony rise. The cultural heritage identified during this assessment represents transitory patterns of humans that occupied the geographic region as they travelled across the landform present within the Activity Area to areas of occupation or resource exploitation.

10.1.2 Artefact analysis

All artefacts identified during the CHMP were entered into a catalogue for analysis (Appendix 7). Cataloguing and analysis of these artefacts was conducted by Natasha Haysom, Biosis Pty Ltd and based on stone artefact identification and terminology from Holdaway and Stern (2004). The artefacts, both manufactured from a grey silcrete, included a proximal flake with a plain platform (Photograph 20) and a distal flake with a feather termination (Photograph 21). No significant silcrete outcrops or quarry sites are known within the vicinity of the Activity Area where these artefacts were identified.

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Photograph 20 Artefact registered as VAHR 7922-1668



Photograph 21 Artefact registered as VAHR 7922-1668

10.1.3 Shell analysis

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No shell artefacts were located within the activity Area and therefore no shell analysis took place.

10.1.4 Faunal analysis

No faunal artefacts were located within the activity Area and therefore no shell analysis took place.

10.1.5 Radiometric dating

No radiometric dating was conducted during this assessment.

10.1.6 Statistical analysis

Due to the low number of recorded artefacts in the current CHMP no substantial statistical analysis can be undertaken for the current assemblage.

10.2 RAP information about Aboriginal cultural heritage

During the Complex results and conditions meeting, the WWCHAC Elders were asked about any information regarding the identification of the two artefacts greater than 200 metres from a major waterway. Ron Jones, WWCHAC Elder, stated that there was potential to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage in any elevated areas of the landscape regardless of the distance from a major waterway.

10.3 Results of the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage

The artefacts identified during this CHMP represent a statistically uncommon occurrence in relation to the wider geographic region as they are not within the expected Artefact Scatter designation which make up 40% of places. The artefacts recorded here represent a small proportion of the total artefacts identified in the region. Although Scarred Trees make up a little over 42% of places within the region none were identified during the CHMP. Due to the low amount of artefacts identified any significant analysis or statistical approaches are not possible beyond the basic distinguishing features and their representation within the geographic region.

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A gazetteer of all Aboriginal places identified in this CHMP can be found in Appendix 8. These places are shown on Map 6.

The scientific assessment for Aboriginal place is based on the descriptions in Appendix 9.

10.4 VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD

10.4.1 Extent

The Aboriginal place is located on a large, gentle stony rise located within the Volcanic Plains 1.8 kilometres west of Plenty River. The place was identified in an area with evidence of native revegetation, evidenced by tree stumps and young eucalypt trees. The place extent was located in a subsurface context of the natural lower slope of the gentle rise. Both of the artefacts were located between 100-200 millimetres in depth of Machine Trench 6 in a dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown silty clay. Extent testing included the excavation of four 2x1.2 metre trenches at five metre intervals from the positive Machine Trench 6 in each cardinal direction. No further Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with VAHR 7922-1668 was identified.

The cadastral details for this place are detailed in Table 16. The location of this place is shown on Map 6 and Plan 1.

Table 16 VAHR 7922-1668 cadastral information

Lot/Plan	1\PS822500
Coordinates	E 330716.67 N 5831687.09 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)

10.4.2 Nature

The place consists of two silcrete flaked stone artefacts. The artefacts include two flakes produced from a grey, fine grained silcrete. The nature of this Aboriginal place is consistent with other places in the region which record low densities of grey silcrete artefacts at depths between 100 and 200 millimetres in dark brown clayey silt or dark grey silts.



Photograph 22 VAHR 7922-1668 (facing north) (T. Fitzgerald 4/05/2020)

10.4.3 Significance

The scientific assessment for this Aboriginal place and is detailed in Table 17. The scientific assessment for this Aboriginal place is determined to be moderate significance following the criteria in Appendix 9. This place identifies an LDAD Aboriginal place type which is relatively uncommon for the geographic region and is the only one of its type within the Activity Area. Therefore it has been accorded a moderate level of scientific significance.

However, despite the calculated scientific significance, all material evidence of Aboriginal occupation is considered highly cultural significant to the traditional owners of the land. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation has a statement of cultural significance in relation to all registered Aboriginal places and this statement is included below:

“For Aboriginal people, there are many different kinds of cultural values associated with the landscapes that were once lived in by their ancestors. These include the tangible values normally recorded during archaeological investigations, such as artefact scatters and scarred trees or other places discovered in the activity area. These places are physical reminders of the cultural lives of the Wurundjeri ancestors and a special connection therefore exists between those places and contemporary Wurundjeri people. This special connection underpins the high significance of these places.

There are other values that the Wurundjeri people connect to in landscapes such as the activity area and surrounding area. The waterway in / near activity area provided a resource base including food, materials and possibly stone quarries for traditional Woiwurrung speaking people. The natural values, such as remnant vegetation, eucalypts, and the landscape views from the activity area are all integral to the cultural landscape in which Woiwurrung ancestors lived for many thousands of years. These landscape characteristics are therefore significant in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. Best practice heritage management, in terms of avoidance of harm to cultural heritage and where harm cannot be avoided, proper management of the disturbance of those values, is integral in the management of these significant cultural places.”

Table 17 VAHR 7922-1668 scientific significance

Contents	Condition	Representativeness	Overall significance
1	2	1	4 - moderate

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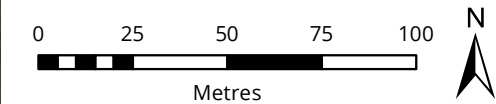
7922-1407

Acknowledgements: VicMap ©State of Victoria

Legend

-  Activity Area
-  Primary Grid Coordinate
-  VAHR place

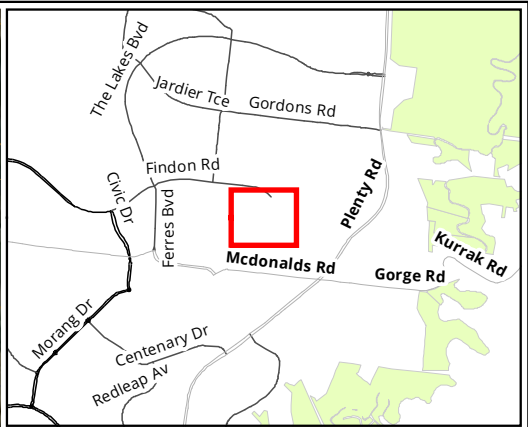
**Map 6 Aboriginal places in
the Activity Area: VAHR
7922-1668**



Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 31273, CHMP No. 16981
Date: 03 August 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: JPT, Last edited by: jturner
Location: P:\31200s\31273\Mapping\
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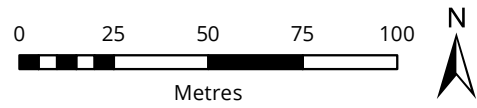
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 - Primary Grid Coordinate
 - VAHR place

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7922-1407

**Plan 1 Williamsons Road
LDAD VAHR 7922-1668**



Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Matter: 31273, CHMP No. 16981
Date: 03 August 2020,
Checked by: TLF, Drawn by: JPT, Last edited by: jturner
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11 Consideration of Section 61 matters – Impact Assessment

11.1 Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD

11.1.1 Can harm be avoided?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Due to the complex nature of the activity, and requirement for large earthworks and landscaping of the existing ground surface, harm cannot be avoided to the location of VAHR 7922-1668. However, given the low density of artefacts within the place and the absence of additional cultural heritage material in the completed extent testing, the presence of additional cultural heritage material being present and harmed by the activity is extremely low.

11.1.2 Can harm be minimised?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider, if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Due to the complex nature of the activity, and requirement for large earthworks and landscaping of the existing ground surface, harm cannot be minimised to the location of VAHR 7922-1668. However, given the low density of artefacts within the place and the absence of additional cultural heritage material in the completed extent testing, the presence of additional cultural heritage material being present and harmed by the activity is extremely low.

11.1.3 Are specific measures needed for mitigating harm?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Act, a CHMP must consider any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity.

Given the low density of artefacts within the place and the absence of additional cultural heritage material in the completed extent testing, the presence of additional cultural heritage material being present and harmed by the activity is extremely low. Therefore, no specific measures are needed for mitigations harm to the place.

11.2 What are the cumulative impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area?

This section considers the magnitude of cumulative impacts and the significance of cumulative effects of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Cumulative impacts of Aboriginal cultural heritage have been calculated based on the combination of the overall impact of development within the geographical region, and how this development has impacted Aboriginal cultural heritage.

One low density, subsurface artefact distribution comprising of two silcrete flakes was located within the Activity Area; however extent testing did not identify further Aboriginal cultural heritage and the artefacts identified were removed from site. The cumulative impacts will be considered in regards to previous development which has impacted the cultural landscape and Aboriginal cultural heritage within the larger region in which the Activity Area is located.

The limitations of a cumulative impact assessment on Aboriginal cultural heritage material is that the amount of recorded cultural heritage material is finite; and no region (however well-investigated) has been the subject

of a comprehensive and systematic survey from which cultural heritage base data can be absolutely defined. The base datum for assessment must rely on Aboriginal cultural heritage material that has been identified, recorded and preferably preserved in situ in order to determine a calculation of loss.

Aboriginal Victoria's *Guide to Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan* states that:

"An assessment of the likely impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage of the activity should also include consideration and assessment of the cumulative impact of the activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area in relation to the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the region (Aboriginal Victoria, 2016)".

At present, there are no agreed criteria or explicit guidance on a method for assessing potential cumulative effects on cultural heritage material. The following methodology has been developed based on advice from Aboriginal Victoria, in order to consider regional/landform factors relevant to the current study.

Aboriginal heritage values in the geographical region

There are a total of 35 previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological places within the geographical region. The dominant Aboriginal archaeological place types in the geographical region are scarred trees, followed by artefact scatters, and then low density artefact scatters (LDADs). These places have been recorded generally in close proximity to Plenty River and Darebin Creek and within areas of elevation across the wider landscape.

One Aboriginal place is located within 200 metres of the Activity Area; **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** is an artefact scatter located approximately 85 metres south-west of the Activity Area on the crest of a stony rise. **VAHR 7922-0531 (Gordons Road 2)** is a scarred tree located approximately 250 metres north-east of the Activity Area on the volcanic plain landform.

History of impacts in the geographical region

Most of the land within the geographical region was cleared and used for sheep runs and dairy farming from around the 1840's. The land has been cleared of almost all the native vegetation in the area for logging as well as cleared of volcanic bluestone for construction. The construction of the surrounding Williamsons Road, Yan Yean pipeline, railway line to the south and power station to the west would have directly and indirectly impacted the land. The removal of basalt and vegetation, grazing and vehicle access has moderately impacted the Activity Area. Although the natural landform within the Activity Area remains, the residential development to the north of the Activity Area and general surrounds has largely impacted the natural landforms in the greater area.

Recent residential and commercial development in the broader area has necessitated the upgrading or maintenance of infrastructure and utilities that would have incurred ground disturbance. While the initial clearance and agricultural land use are likely to have caused minimal impacts on Aboriginal cultural material, intensive surface and subsurface disturbance has been likely caused by the construction of the nearby structures and infrastructure. Clearance of native vegetation to maximise grazing potential is likely to have removed cultural scarred trees. Grazing activities have likely disrupted the integrity of archaeological deposits across much of the geographical region, while the construction of the concrete path, roads and installation of subsurface assets are likely to have caused impacts to up to 5 metres in depth.

Upcoming developments indicate the continuous impact to the region and the probable destruction of Aboriginal places, registered and unregistered.

Impacts to Aboriginal heritage within 200 metres of the Activity Area

There is one Aboriginal place is located within 200 metres of the Activity Area. **VAHR 7922-1407 (Morang Railway Cutting)** is an artefact scatter located approximately 85 metres south-west of the Activity Area on the crest of a stony rise. This artefact scatter initially included four artefacts but after salvage works the

assemblage comprised 167 lithic artefacts. The artefacts were predominantly silcrete, with quartzite, chert, crystal quartz, quartz and tachylite materials. The artefact assemblage included a range of broken and complete flakes and three cores.

A search of the VAHR was undertaken on 13 January 2020 to establish known impacts to Aboriginal heritage in the geographical region. Impacts on the place closest to the Activity Area has been determined from information recorded on site cards and aerial photograph evidence. The CHMP 13635, recommended salvage of the place as harm could not be avoided. The place has since been salvaged and impacted by construction works.

It should be noted that there are limitations with these impact calculations. Firstly they are based on limited amounts of information, as none of the six Aboriginal cultural heritage places have been recorded in association with a report. Much of the early recording of cultural heritage places was undertaken as large-scale regional survey work during the 1980s and 90s. These studies were not related to specific development proposals and it is uncertain whether the places recorded in these surveys have survived incidental disturbance since that time. Protection of Aboriginal places and documentation of development impacts has become more rigorous since the introduction of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* but disturbances before this date (particularly minor works outside the planning process) may not have been recorded. Finally, the identification and reporting of Aboriginal cultural heritage places has been largely dependent on other factors such as suitable ground visibility and specific development proposals.

Cumulative impacts of the proposed development

A very low density artefact distribution was located during the CHMP. The nature of the place and the results of archaeological investigation indicate that the likelihood of proposed works destroying further Aboriginal cultural heritage material is very low. Cumulatively impacts to the natural landform (i.e. stony rise) and the location of VAHR 7922-1668 will be consistent with impacts to similar Aboriginal places and landforms in the greater region.

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Cumulative impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the region

Future archaeological investigations, such as those triggered by the CHMP process, for the South Morang region have the potential to identify areas which have not been impacted to the same extent by the surrounding residential developments and services in which Aboriginal cultural material may be identified. There is an increased probability that Aboriginal cultural heritage may be present within the region in close proximity to watercourses, including Darebin Creek and Plenty River, and in those areas where the creek and neighbouring tributaries have not been extensively realigned or artificial damming points have been constructed. Where future development may occur, every attempt should be made to preserve any potential cultural heritage values within these areas because they would indicate part of a wider occupation of the Darebin Creek and Plenty River corridor and surrounding preserved grasslands of the outer Melbourne suburbs. It is likely that any future developments within the region will involve similar land subdivisions as has been subject to many nearby previous CHMPs, as well as the installation and maintenance of associated infrastructure as required by the current activity.

The South Morang region has experienced continued population growth due to its location on the northern extent of the developed outer Melbourne region, requiring the construction of new residential and commercial estates. It is likely to continue developing with the addition of new infrastructure and connections to the Melbourne central business district and also to neighbouring developing estates. The existence of isolated areas containing archaeologically sensitive landforms or deposits, such as in direct proximity to watercourses, have the potential to be retained around future developments. Such areas may also be incorporated into open spaces and reserves. In doing so, the retention of natural features in the landscape would also assist in developing community-focussed areas, areas for recreation, and planned spaces where

the values of local and regional Aboriginal cultural heritage and history can be presented in the form of interpretive signage, walkways or similar educational resources.

11.3 Are there particular contingency plans that might be necessary?

In accordance with Section 61 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, a CHMP must consider any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity.

Contingencies plans are presented in full in Section 2.

11.4 What custody and management arrangements might be needed?

In accordance with Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage collected during the course of the activity are detailed in Contingency 2.5 (Section 2).

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Appendix 1 Notice of intention to prepare a CHMP

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Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

This form can be used by the Sponsor of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to complete the notification provisions pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the "Act").

For clarification on any of the following please contact Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) enquiries on 1800-726-003.

SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor:	City of Whittlesea		
ABN/ACN:	72 431 091 058		
Contact Name:	Gemmy Timotius		
Postal Address	25 Ferres Boulevard, South Morang		
Business Number:	0392172112	Mobile:	0427783541
Email Address:	GemmyNejos.Timotius@whittlesea.vic.gov.au		

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company:	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; color: red; text-align: center;"> <p>This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright</p> </div>		
Contact Name:			
Postal Address			
Business Number:			
Email Address:			

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name:	Redevelopment of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang
Municipal district:	Whittlesea City Council

Clearly identify the proposed activity for which the cultural heritage management plan is to be prepared (ie. Mining, road construction, housing subdivision)

Subdivision

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Taylor Fitzgerald	Biosis	tfitzgerald@biosis.com.au
Name	Company	Email address

SECTION 4 - Expected start and finish date for the cultural heritage management plan

Start Date:	02-Dec-2019	Finish Date:	02-Dec-2020
-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------

SECTION 5 - Why are you preparing this cultural heritage management plan?

- ☐ A cultural heritage management plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007
What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?
Subdivision
Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? No
- ☒ Other Reasons (Voluntary)
- ☒ An Environment Effects Statement is required
- ☐ A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
- ☐ An Impact Management Plan or Comprehensive Impact Statement is required for the activity

SECTION 6 - List the relevant registered Aboriginal parties (if any)

This section is to be completed where there are registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the management plan.

Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

SECTION 7A - List the relevant Aboriginal groups or Aboriginal people with whom the Sponsor intends to consult (if any)

This section is to be completed only if the proposed activity in the management plan is to be carried out in an area where there is **no Registered Aboriginal Party**.

SECTION 7B - Describe the intended consultation process (if any)

This section is to be completed only if the proposed activity in the management plan is to be carried out in an area where there is **no Registered Aboriginal Party**.

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SECTION 8 – State who will be evaluating this plan (mandatory)

The plan is to be evaluated by:

- ☐ Joint - Registered Aboriginal Party AND The Secretary
- ☒ A Registered Aboriginal Party
If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating: Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- ☐ The Secretary
- ☐ Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council

SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

List the Reference Number(s) of any PAHTs conducted in relation to the proposed activity:

SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

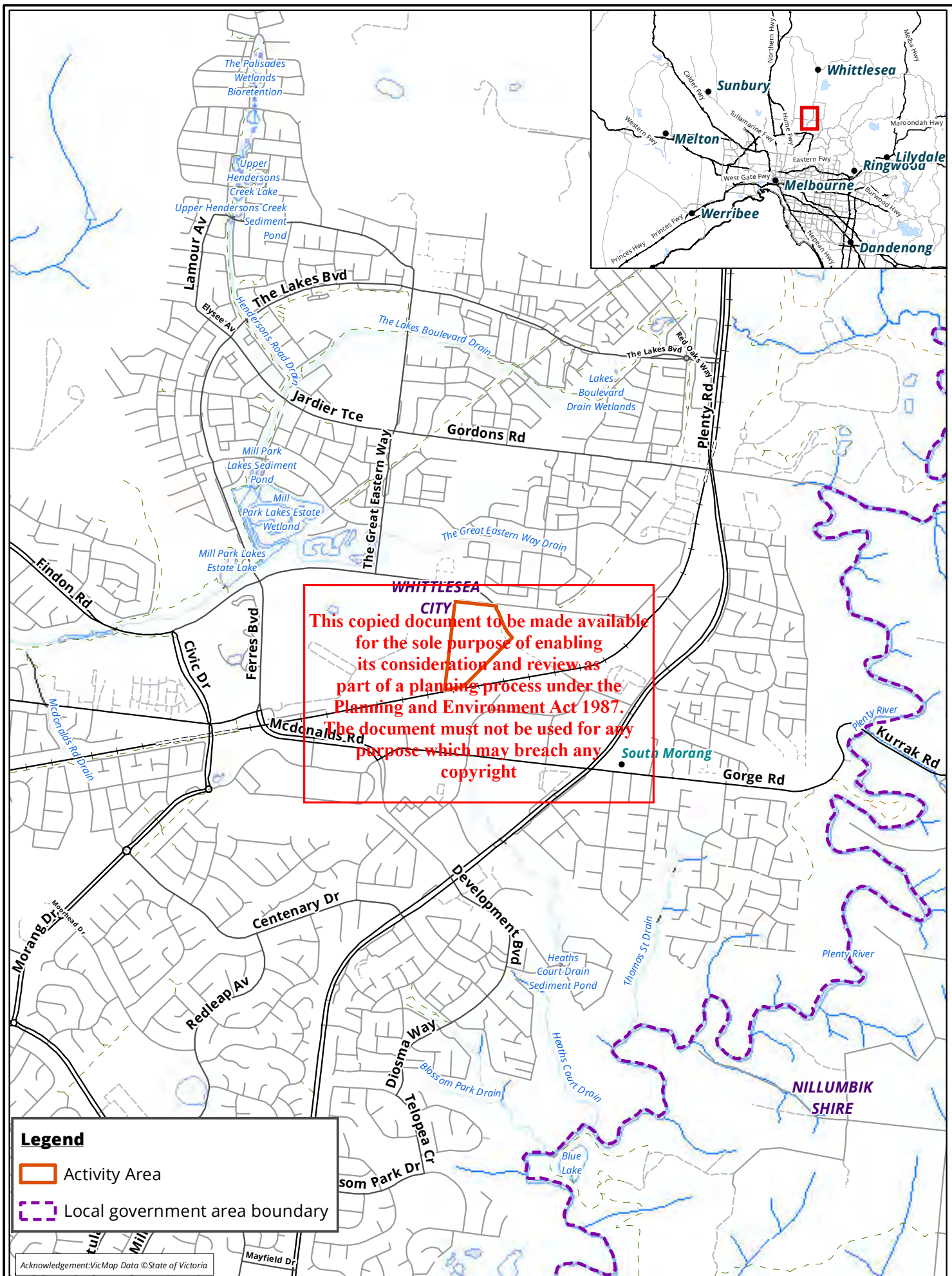
Ensure that any relevant registered Aboriginal party/ies is also notified. A copy of this notice with a map attached may be used for this purpose.

(A registered Aboriginal party is allowed up to 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to evaluate the management plan.)

In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registered Aboriginal party/ies, a Sponsor must also notify any owner and/or occupier of any land within the area to which the management plan relates. A copy of this notice with a map attached may be used for this purpose.

Ensure any municipal council, whose municipal district includes an area to which the cultural heritage management plan relates, is also notified. A copy of this notice, with a map attached, may also be used for this purpose.

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Appendix 2 Notice to evaluate the CHMP

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From: [Rapofficer](#)
To: ["Gemmy Timotius"](#); [Taylor Fitzgerald](#)
Cc: [Catherine La Puma](#); [Matthew Chamberlain](#); [Kate Connell](#)
Subject: Wurundjeri Notice of Intent Response: CHMP 16981 Redevelopment of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang
Date: Thursday, 23 January 2020 11:19:09 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[OHS - Policies.pdf](#)
[Payment to Wurundjeri for Applications for Approval of CHMPs.pdf](#)
[Wurundjeri Artefact Repatriation Policy 2019.pdf](#)
[Wurundjeri Council Cultural Heritage Management Plan Consultation Flowchart - 2017.pdf](#)
[CHMP Evaluation Checklist 2017.docx](#)
[Wurundjeri Corporation Management Fees and Policies ~ Update Aug 2019.pdf](#)
[Letter to HAS.pdf](#)
[Detail regarding to avoidance or minimisation harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.pdf](#)
[Request for Wurundjeri Corporation Heritage Meeting updated Oct 2019.docx](#)
[Request for Wurundjeri Corporation Field Representative Aug 2019 V2.doc](#)

Dear Gemmy,

CHMP 16981 Redevelopment of 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang

Your notification has been accepted and the Wurundjeri Aboriginal Corporation advises that it intends to evaluate this plan when complete, in accordance with Division 4, Section 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006. We also advise that during the preparation of this plan, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation wishes to:

- Consult with you in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan
- Participate in the conduct of the assessment
- Consult with the sponsor in relation to the conditions to be included in the plan.

Please note that before any fieldwork program commences it will be necessary for your heritage advisor to participate in a Project Establishment Meeting at the Wurundjeri Council office to discuss the project. It is preferable for the project sponsor to attend the Project Establishment Meeting as well. As the Project Establishment Meeting provides an opportunity for all parties to clarify the aims of the CHMP and methodology for any fieldwork program, it is helpful if you and/or your heritage advisor can bring along the following information to expedite these discussions:

- Aerial photo of the Activity Area
- A clear map of the Activity Area
- Aboriginal site location data within the geographic region
- Site cards of any sites already recorded in the Activity Area.

If you require any additional information about this advice, please contact Catherine La Puma by telephone on 03 9416 2905 or by email: Catherine@wurundjeri.com.au

We look forward to meeting with you soon to discuss the project.

Yours sincerely,

Kind Regards,

Manjusha Manjusha

RAP Administration Officer

Cultural Heritage Unit

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

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Appendix 3 Activity plans

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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (Stage 1 & 2)

CADDCO

Architectural Drafting

RAY BUGEJA

Director

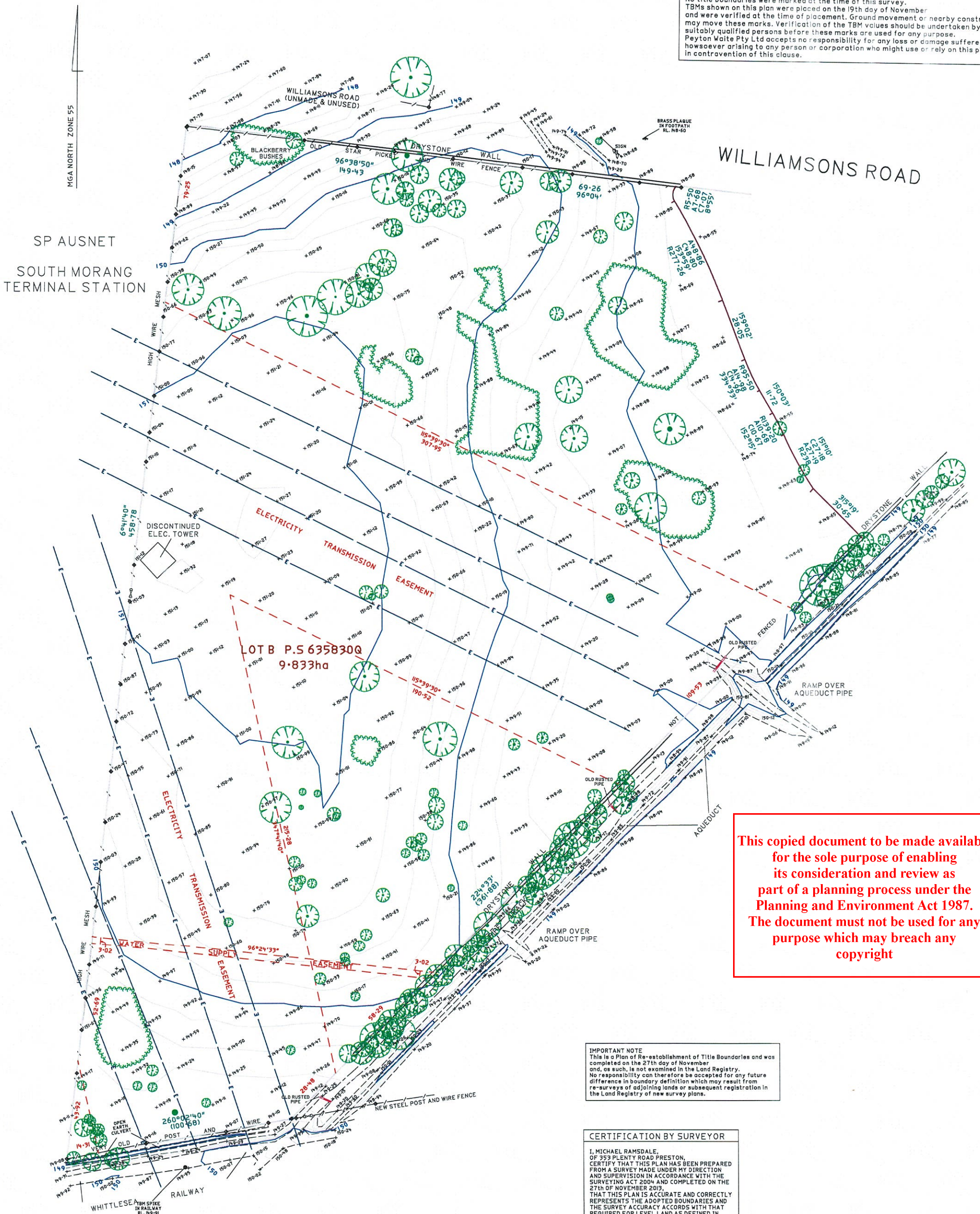
Phone: 08 9314 0445 Mobile: 0411 696 128

Email: caddco@bigpond.com

Postal Address: P.O. Box 1051, Altona Meadows, 3026



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No title boundaries were marked at the time of this survey.
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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (Stage 1 & 2)

CADDCO

Pty.Ltd.

Architectural Drafting

RAY BUGEJA

Director

Phone:-03 9314 0445 Mobile:-0411 696 128

Email:-caddco@bigpond.com

Postal Address:-P.O. Box 1051,Altona Meadows,3028

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A1 sheet

01 SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:750

SHEET No. TP02 JOB No. C004-2017 TP
DATE August 2018 SCALE 1:500 @ A1 SHEET

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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (Stage 1)

WILLIAMSONS

ROAD

91°01'

79°25'

1°03'40"

110°01'30"

9-833ha

160 No. Car Spots

460

122

120

118

116

114

112

110

106

104

102

100

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Appendix 4 Glossary

The glossary provides definitions of various terms used in this CHMP. There is often a degree of confusion about the use of terms such as *heritage place*, *historical place*, *archaeological place*. The definitions of these terms, as used in this report, have been included in the glossary. The term used most consistently is *heritage place*. For the purpose of discussion in this plan 'heritage place' can be subdivided into Aboriginal place and Historic place.

Heritage place: A place that has aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations – '...this definition encompasses all cultural places with any potential present or future value as defined above' (Pearson & Sullivan, 1995, p. 7).

Aboriginal place: Aboriginal place is defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as follows:

5 What is an Aboriginal place?

(1) For the purposes of this Act, an Aboriginal place is an area in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), *area* includes any one or more of the following—

- (a) an area of land;
- (b) an expanse of water;
- (c) a natural feature, formation or landscape;
- (d) an archaeological site or feature;
- (e) the area immediately surrounding anything referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), to the extent that it cannot be separated from the thing without diminishing or destroying the cultural heritage significance attached to the thing by Aboriginal people;
- (f) land set aside for the purpose of enabling Aboriginal human remains to be re-interred or otherwise deposited on a permanent basis;
- (g) a building or structure.

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Alluvial terrace: a platform created from deposits of alluvial material along river banks.

Angular fragment: a piece of stone that is blocky or angular, not flake-like.

Archaeology: the study of the remains of past human activity.

Artefact scatter: a surface scatter of cultural material. Aboriginal artefact scatters are defined as being the occurrence of five or more items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. Artefact scatters are often the only physical remains of places where people have lived camped, prepared and eaten meals and worked.

Backed piece: a flake or blade that has been abruptly retouched along one or more margins opposite an acute (sharp) edge. Backed pieces include backed blades and geometric microliths. They are thought to have been hafted onto wooden handles to produce composite cutting tools. Backed pieces are a feature of the 'Australian small tool tradition', dating from between 5,000 and 1,000 BP in southern Australia (Holdaway & Stern, 2004).

Blade: a flake at least twice as long as it is wide.

Burial place: usually a sub-surface pit containing human remains and sometimes associated artefacts.

Contact place: see 'Aboriginal historical archaeological place'.

Core: an artefact from which flakes have been detached using a hammerstone. Core types include single platform, multi-platform and bipolar forms.

Cortex: original or natural (unflaked) surface of a stone.

Cortical: refers to the cortex.

Flake: a stone piece removed from a core by percussion (striking it) or pressure. It is identified by the presence of a striking platform and bulb of percussion, not usually found on a naturally shattered stone.

Flaked piece: a piece of stone with definite flake surfaces, which cannot be classified as a flake or core.

Formal tool: an artefact that has been shaped by flaking, including retouch, or grinding to a predetermined form for use as a tool. Formal tools include scrapers, backed pieces and axes.

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94): a system of latitudes and longitudes, or east and north coordinates, centred at the centre of the earth's mass. GDA94 is compatible with modern positioning techniques such as the Global Positioning System (GPS). It supersedes older coordinate systems (AGD66, AGD84). GDA94 is based on a global framework, the IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF), but is fixed to a number of reference points in Australia. GDA94 is the Victorian Government Standard and spatial coordinates for excavations, transects and places in CHMP documents.

Geometric microlith: a small tool that has been fashioned from breaking apart a microblade. The piece is then retouched or backed and a small tool formed.

Grindstones: upper (handstone) and lower (anvil) stones used to grind plants for food and medicine and/or ochre for painting. A handstone sometimes doubles as a hammerstone and/or anvil.

Hearth: usually a sub-surface feature found eroding from a river or creek bank or a sand dune - it indicates a place where Aboriginal people cooked food. The remains of a hearth are usually identifiable by the presence of charcoal and sometimes clay balls (like brick fragments) and hearth stones. Remains of burnt bone or shell are sometimes preserved within a hearth.

Isolated artefact: the occurrence of less than five items of cultural material within an area of about 100 square metres. It/they can be evidence of a short-lived (or one-off) activity location, the result of an artefact being lost or discarded during travel, or evidence of an artefact scatter that is otherwise obscured by poor ground visibility.

Manuport: foreign fragment, chunk or lump of stone that shows no clear signs of flaking but is out of geological context and must have been transported to the place by people.

Map Grid of Australia (MGA): The official coordinate projection for use with the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).

Mound: these places, often appearing as raised areas of darker soil, are found most commonly in the volcanic plains of western Victoria or on higher ground near bodies of water. The majority were probably formed by a slow build-up of debris resulting from earth-oven cooking; although some may have been formed by the collapse of sod or turf structures.

Percussion: the act of hitting a core with a hammerstone to strike off flakes.

Platform preparation: removal of small flake scars on the dorsal edge of a flake, opposite the bulb of percussion. These overhang removal scars are produced to prevent a platform from shattering.

Pre-contact: before contact with non-Aboriginal people.

Post-contact: after contact with non-Aboriginal people.

Quarry (stone/ochre source): a place where stone or ochre is exposed and has been extracted by Aboriginal people. The rock types most commonly quarried for artefact manufacture in Victoria include silcrete, quartz, quartzite, chert and fine-grained volcanics such as greenstone.

Rejuvenation flake: a flake that has been knapped from a core solely for the purpose of preparing a new platform and making it easier to get flakes off a core, as it reduces the angle between platform and core surface.

Retouch: a flake, flaked piece or core with intentional secondary flaking along one or more edges.

Rock art: 'paintings, engravings and shallow relief work on natural rock surfaces' (Rosenfeld, 1988, p. 1). Paintings were often produced by mineral pigments, such as ochre, combined with clay and usually mixed with water to form a paste or liquid that was applied to an unprepared rock surface. Rock engravings were made by incising, pounding, pecking or chiselling a design into a rock surface. Rare examples of carved trees occasionally survive.

Rock shelter: may contain the physical remains of camping places where people prepared meals, flaked stone, etc. They are often classed as a different type of place due to their fixed boundaries and greater likelihood of containing sub-surface deposits. Rock shelters may also contain rock art.

Scarred tree: scars on trees may be the result of removal of strips of bark by Aboriginal people e.g. for the manufacture of utensils, canoes or for shelter, or resulting from small notches chopped into the bark to provide hand and toe holds for hunting possums and koalas. Some scars may be the result of non-Aboriginal activity, such as surveyors' marks.

Scraper: a flake, flaked piece or core with systematic retouch on one or more margins.

Shell midden: a surface scatter and/or deposit comprised mainly of shell, sometimes containing stone artefacts, charcoal, bone and manuports. These place types are normally found in association with coastlines, rivers, creeks and swamps – wherever coastal, riverine or estuarine shellfish resources were accessed and exploited.

Significance: the importance of a heritage place or place for aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations.

Striking platform: the surface of a core, which is struck by a hammerstone to remove flakes.

Structures (Aboriginal): can refer to a number of different place types, grouped here only because of their relative rarity and their status as built structures. Most structures tend to be made of locally available rock, such as rock arrangements (ceremonial and domestic), fishtraps, dams and cairns, or of earth, such as mounds or some fishtraps.

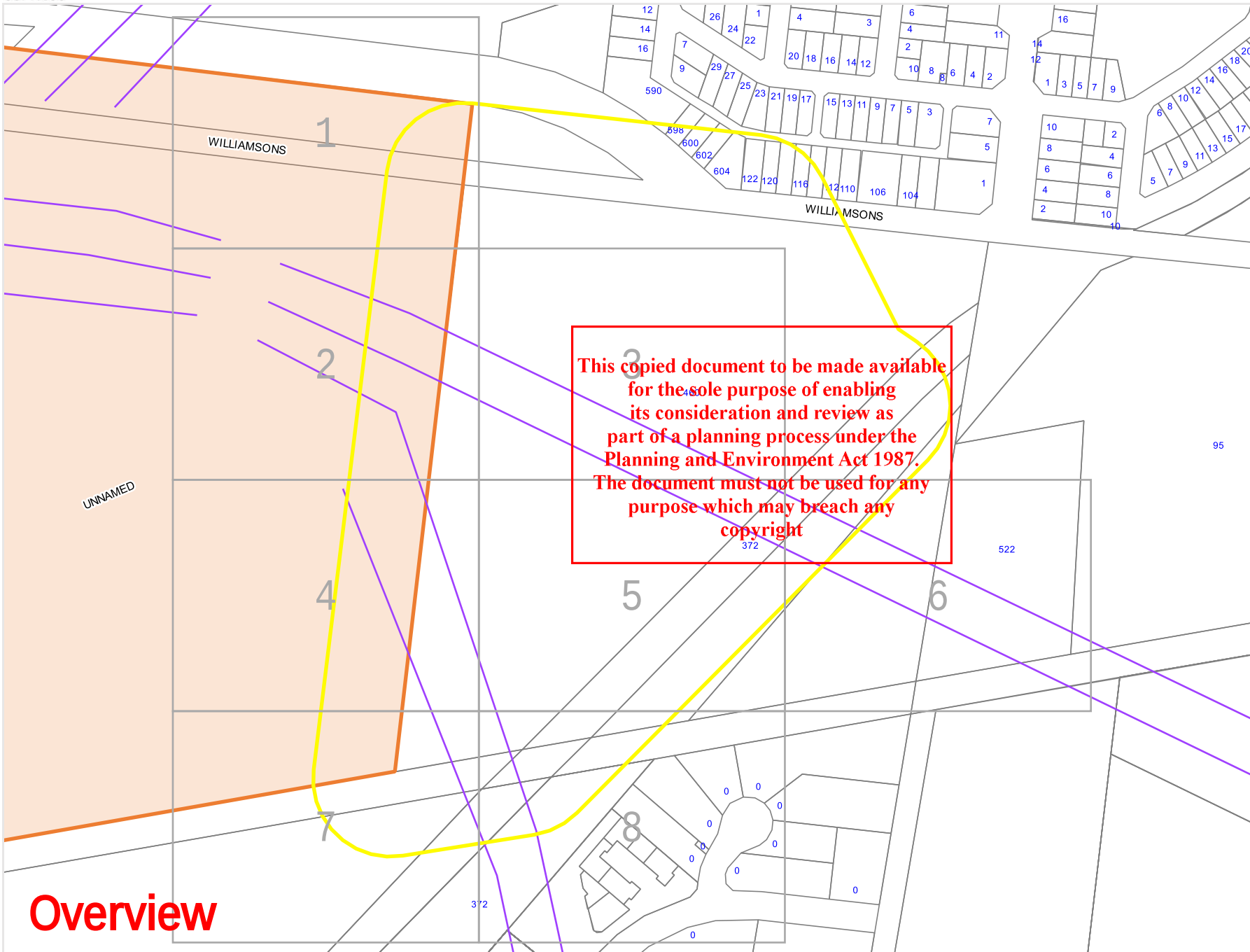
Stratified deposit: material that has been laid down, over time, in distinguishable layers.

Transect: A fixed path along which one records archaeological remains.

Utilised artefact: a flake, flaked piece or core that has irregular small flake scarring along one or more margins that does not represent platform preparation.

Appendix 5 Dial Before You Dig

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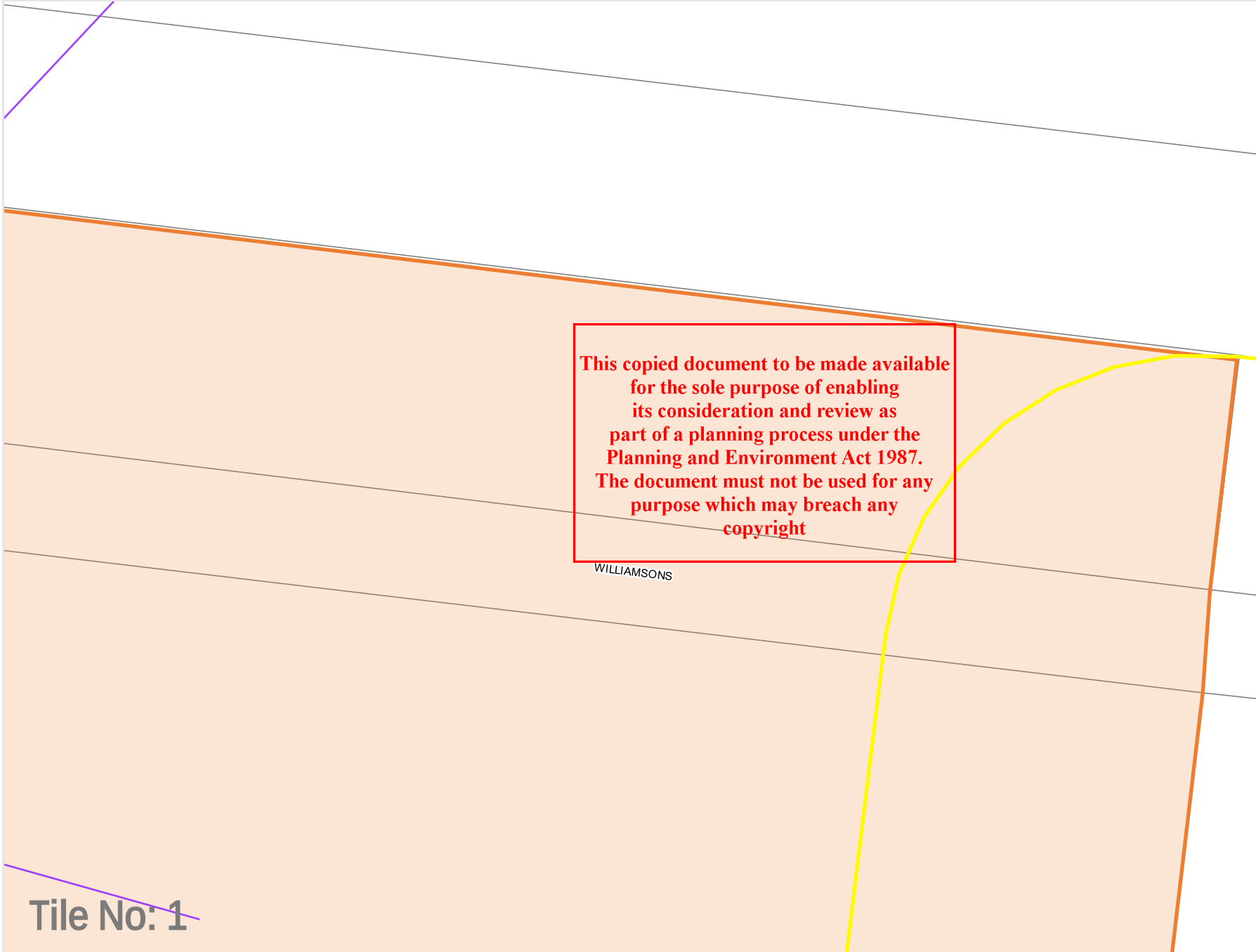
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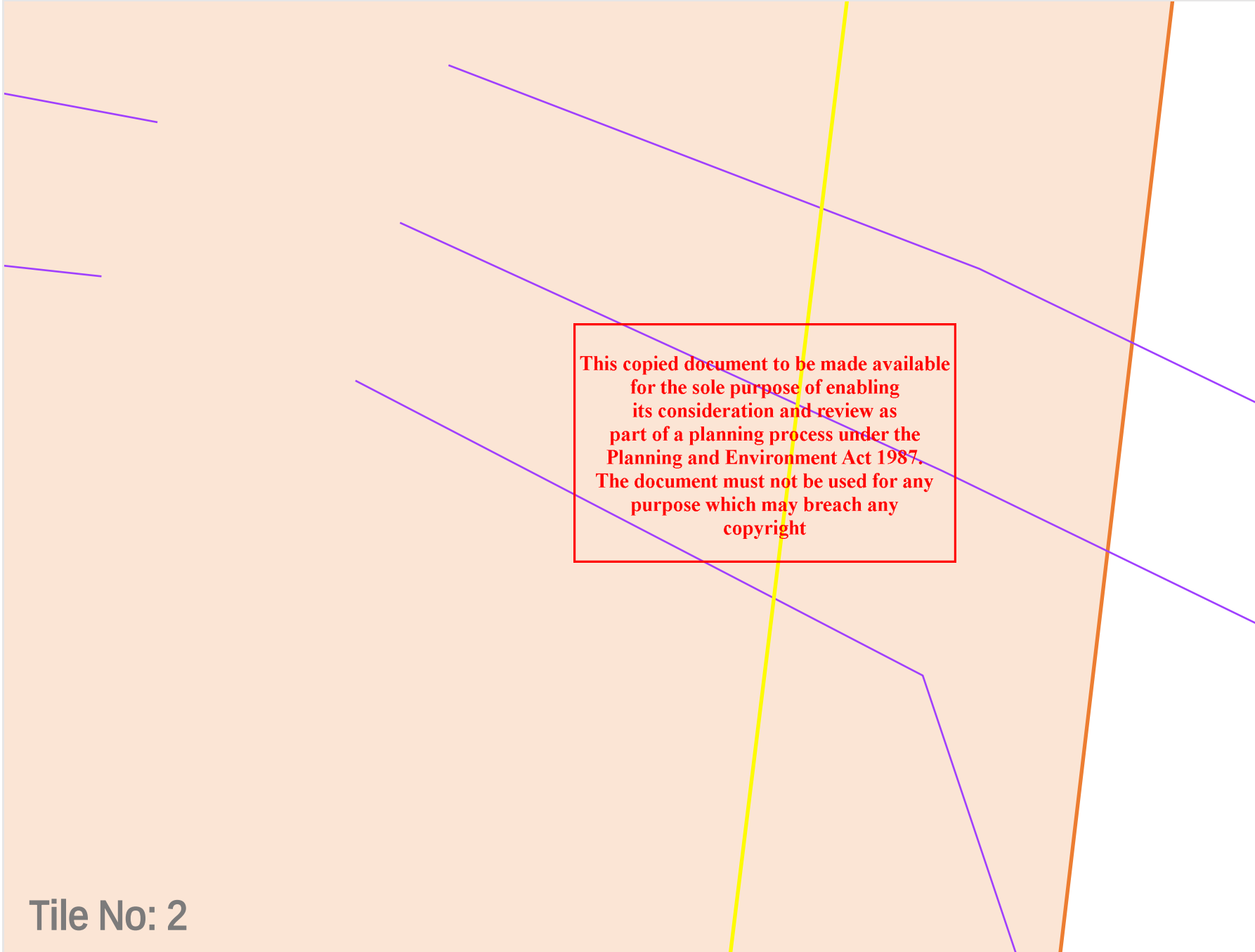
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111

Tile No: 3

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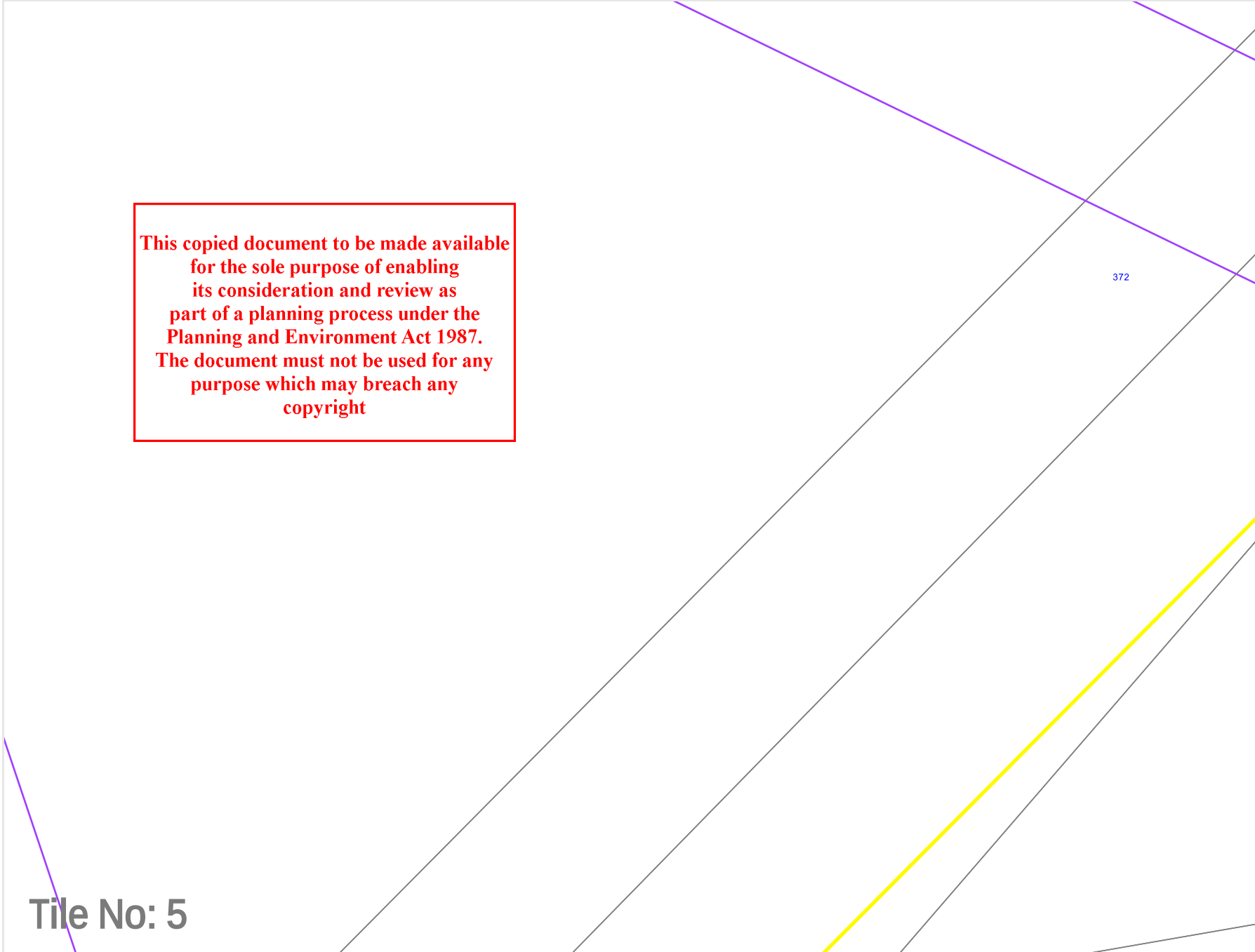
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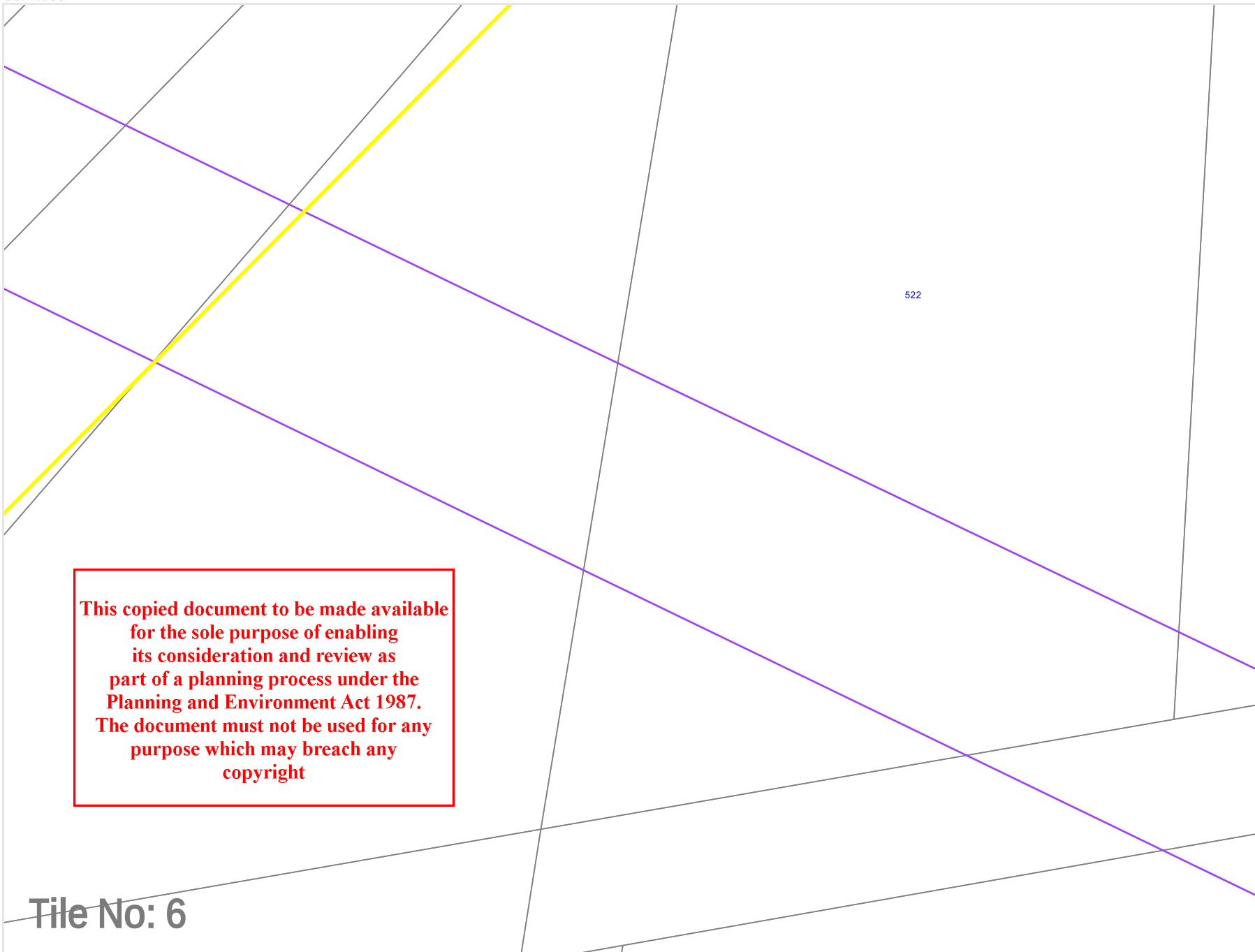
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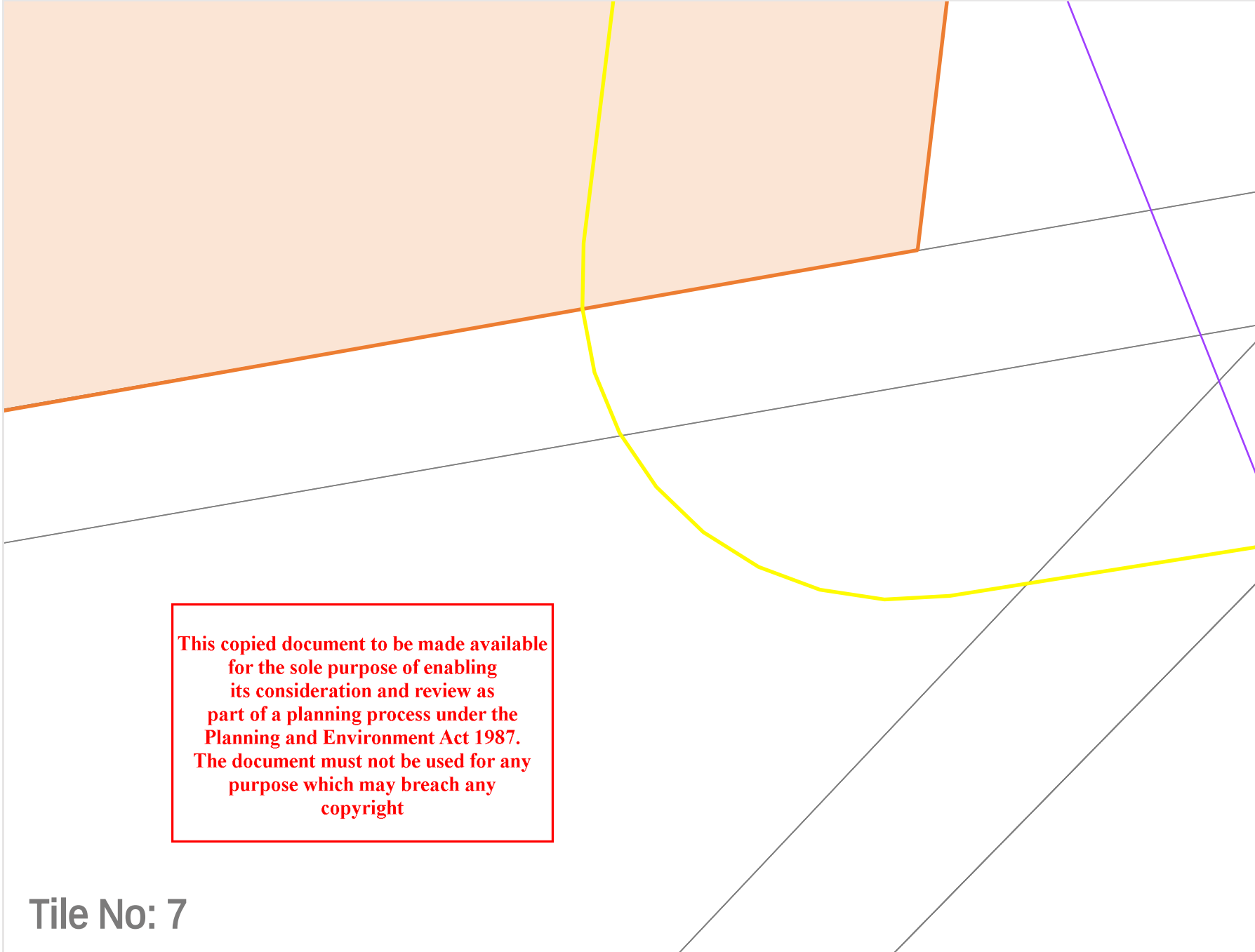
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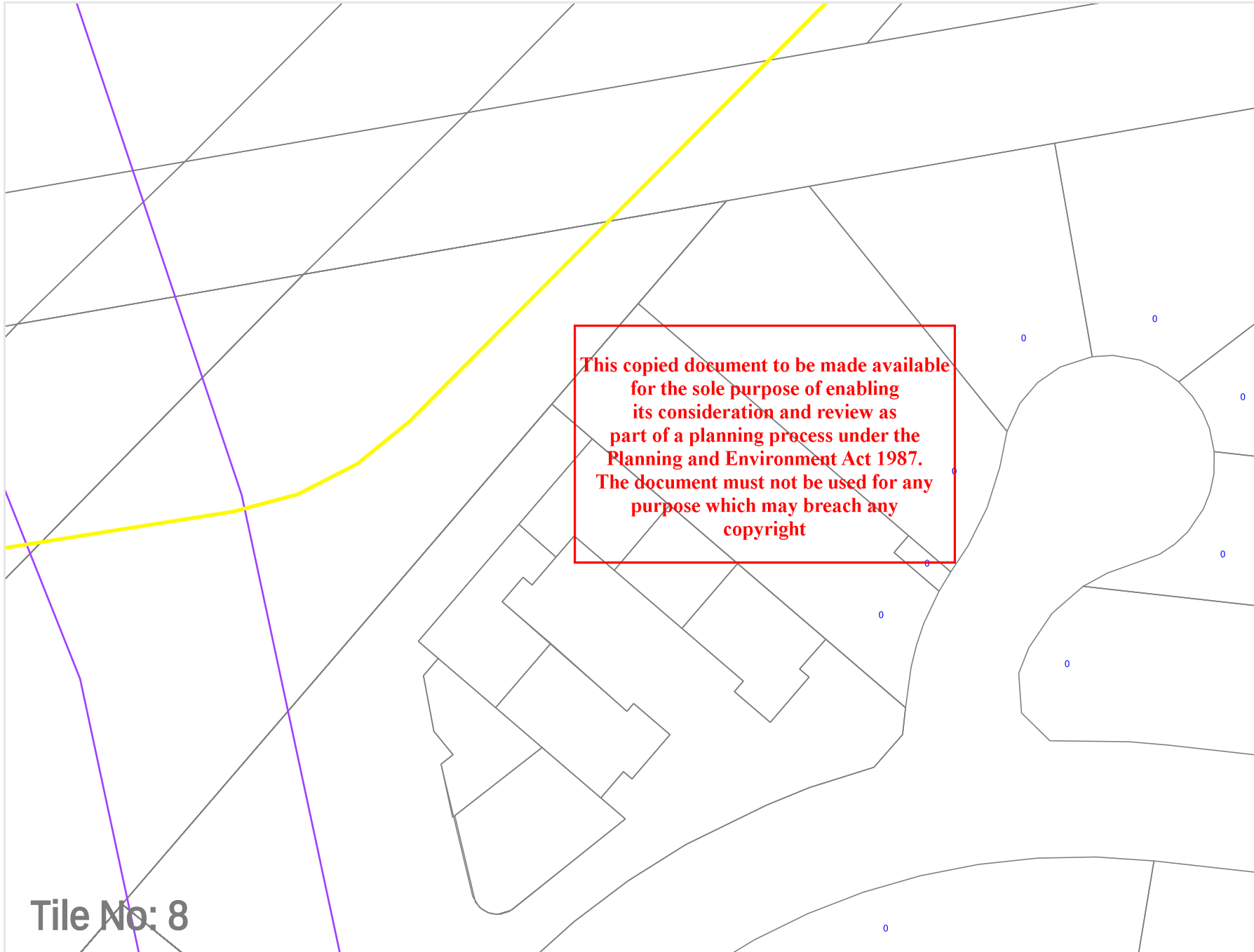
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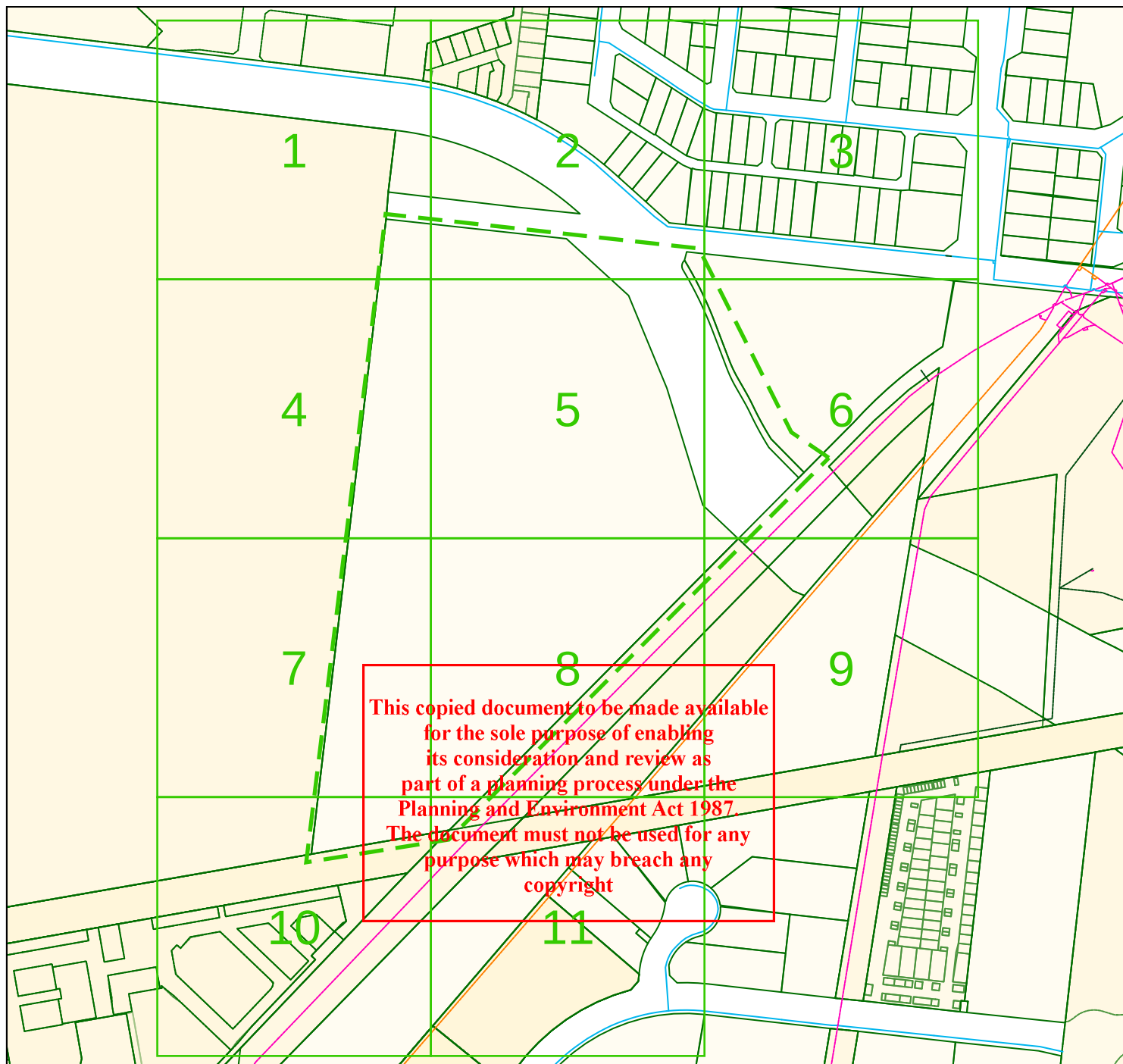
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Water Asset Information

Sequence No. 93800775

Job No. 18860770

Address 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang VIC

Melway Ref. 183D10, 183D11, 183D9,

Date 14/01/2020

Scale Not To Scale



Existing Title



Proposed Title



Offset Water Main



Water Main



Asbestos Water Main



Fire Plug / Blank End



Water Valve



Hydrant Below - YVW/Council



Hydrant Below Ground - Council/YVW



Hydrant Above Ground - Council/YVW

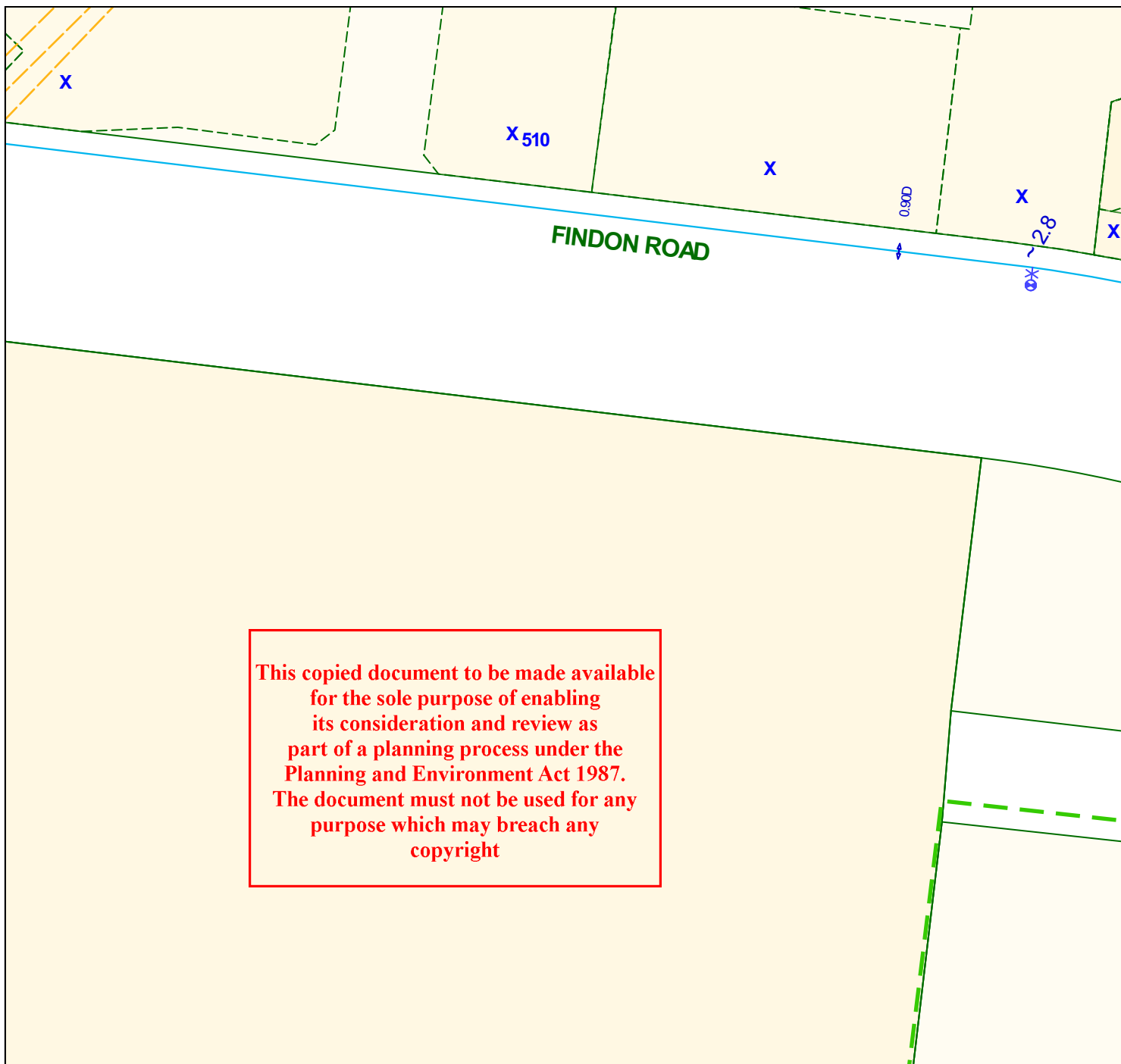


Dialysis Patient



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Yarra Valley Water ABN: 93 066 902 501 **WEB:** www.yvw.com.au



Water Asset Information

Address 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang VIC

Melway Ref. 183D10, 183D11, 183D9,

Sequence No. 93800775

Date 14/01/2020

Job No. 18860770

Scale 1000



Existing Title



Asbestos Water Main



Hydrant Below Ground - Council/YVW



Proposed Title



Fire Plug / Blank End



Hydrant Above Ground - Council/YVW



Offset Water Main



Water Valve



Dialysis Patient



Water Main

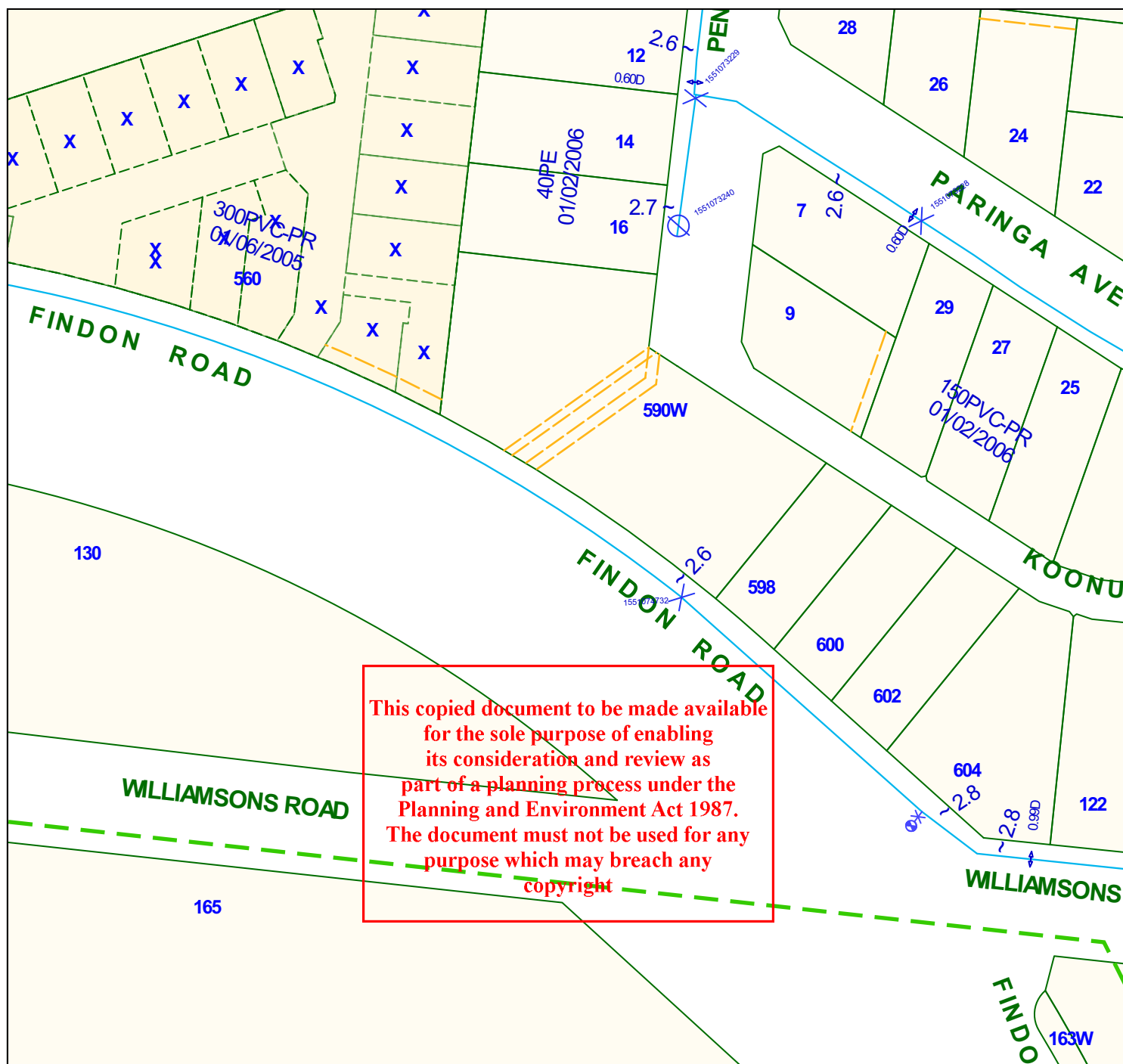


Hydrant Below - YVW/Council



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Proposed Title



Fire Plug / Blank End



Offset Water Main



Water Valve



Water Main



Hydrant Below - YVW/Council



Hydrant Below Ground - Council/YVW



Hydrant Above Ground - Council/YVW

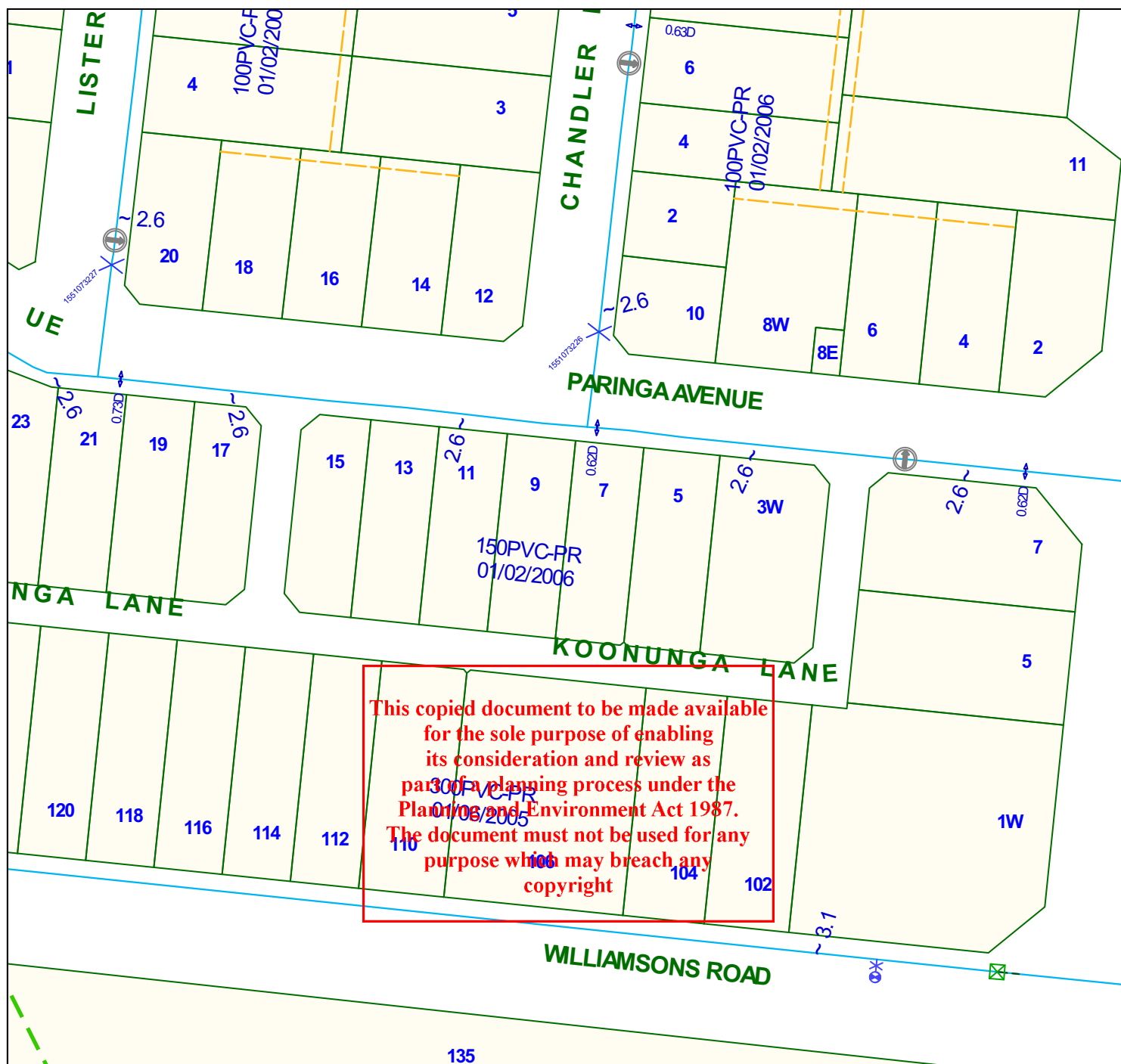


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Water Main



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Water Valve



Hydrant Below - YVW/Council



Hydrant Below Ground - Council/YVW



Hydrant Above Ground - Council/YVW



Dialysis Patient



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Job No. 18860770

Scale 1000



Existing Title		Asbestos Water Main		Hydrant Below Ground -Council/YVW		
Proposed Title		Fire Plug / Blank End		Hydrant Above Ground -Council/YVW		
Offset Water Main		Water Valve		Dialysis Patient		
Water Main		Hydrant Below – YVW/Council				

Warning – This plan is issued solely for the purpose of assisting you in identifying Yarra Valley Water's specified assets through further investigation only. It's not to be used for any other purpose, including to identify any other assets, property boundaries or dimensions. Accordingly, the location of all assets should be proven by hand on site prior to the commencement of any work. Please refer to the attached letter for further details.

Yarra Valley Water ABN: 93 066 902 501 **WEB:** www.yvw.com.au

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Water Asset Information

Address 165 Williamsons Road, South Morang VIC

Melway Ref. 183D10,183D11,183D9,

Sequence No. 93800775

Date 14/01/2020

Job No. 18860770

Scale 1000



Existing Title



Asbestos Water Main



Hydrant Below Ground -Council/YVW



Proposed Title



Fire Plug / Blank End



Hydrant Above Ground -Council/YVW



Offset Water Main



Water Valve



Dialysis Patient



Water Main



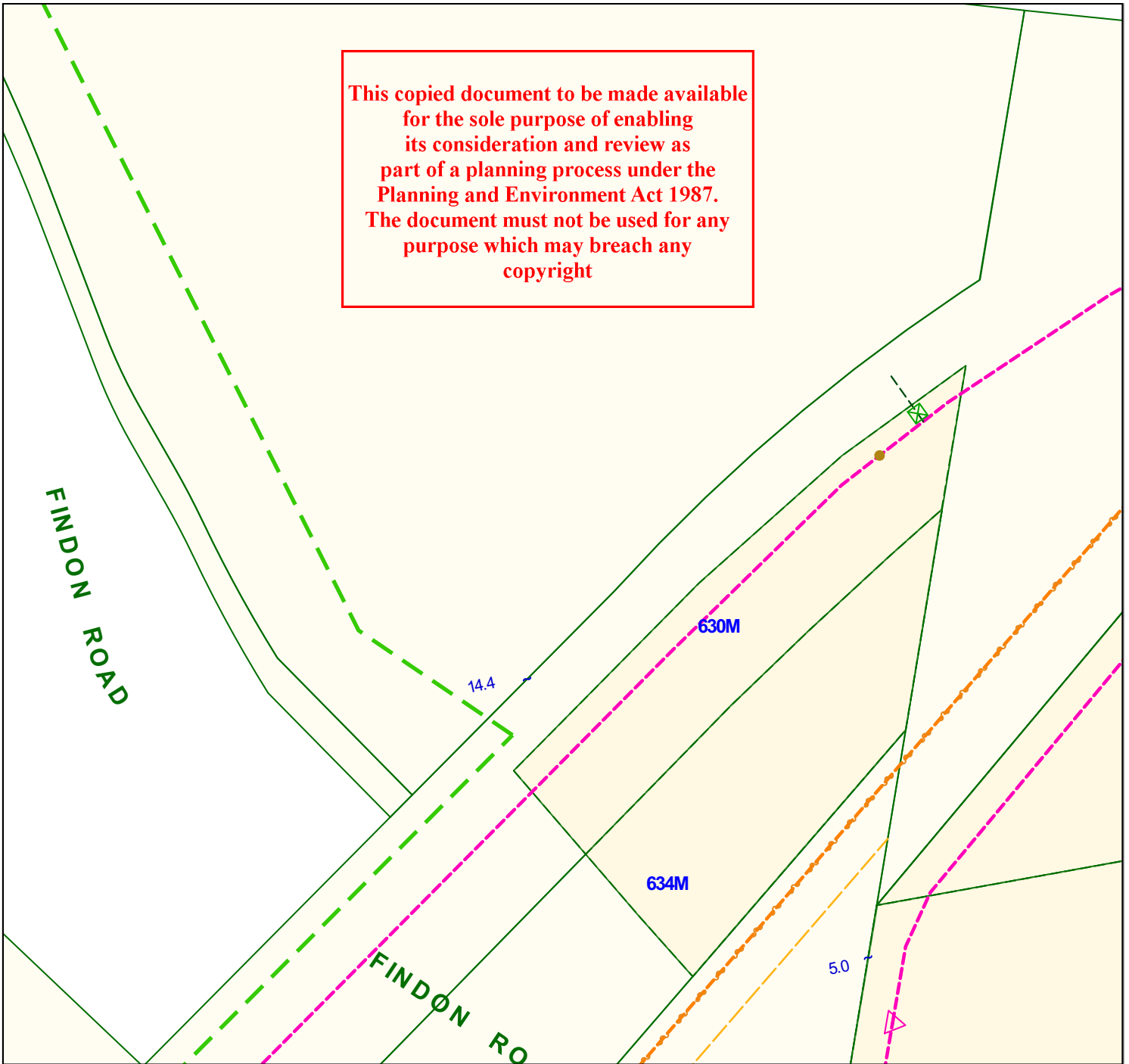
Hydrant Below – YVW/Council



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Water Asset Information

Address	165 Williamsons Road, South Morang VIC
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Water Main

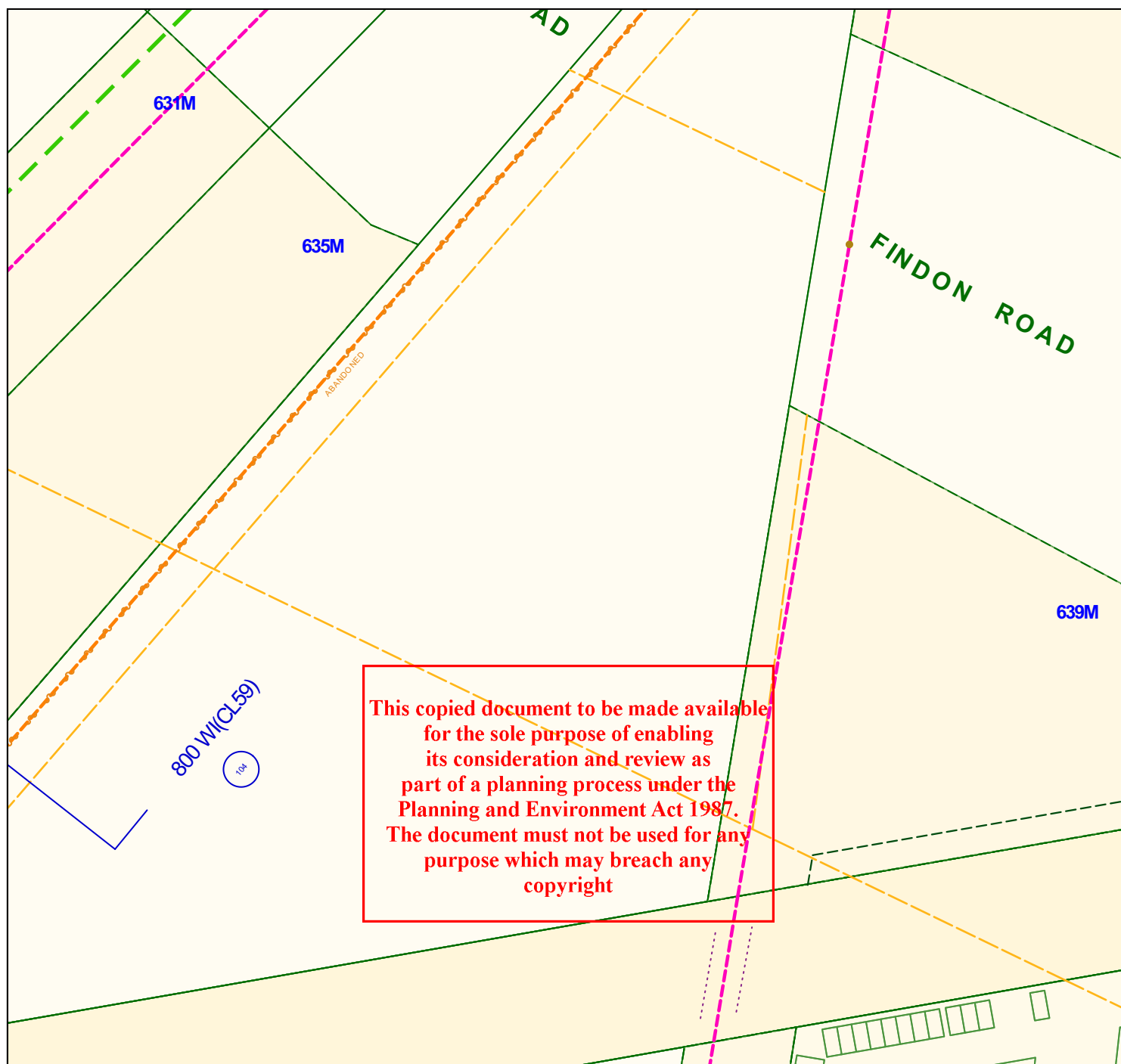


Hydrant Below – YVW/Council



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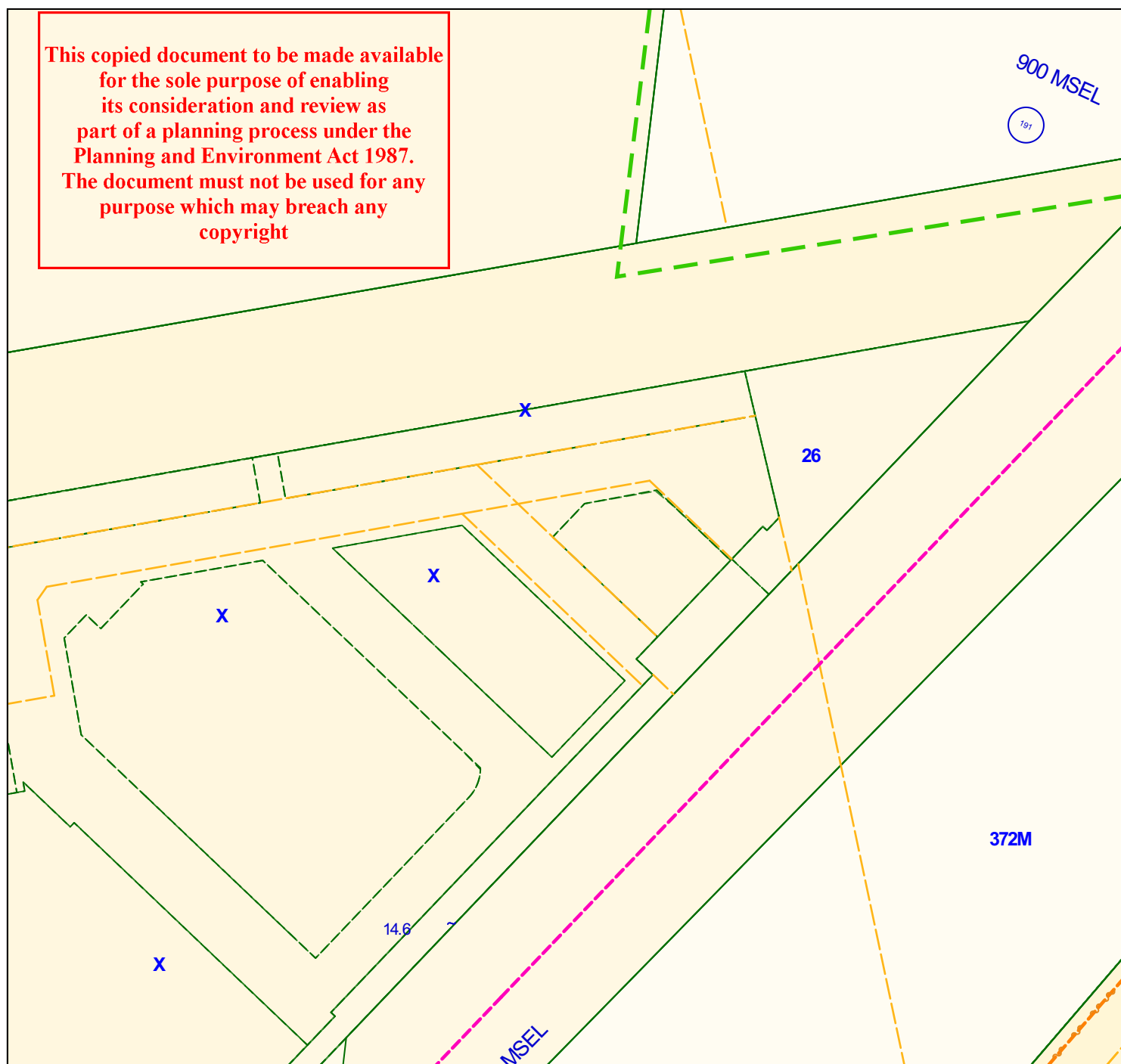
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Water Valve



Dialysis Patient



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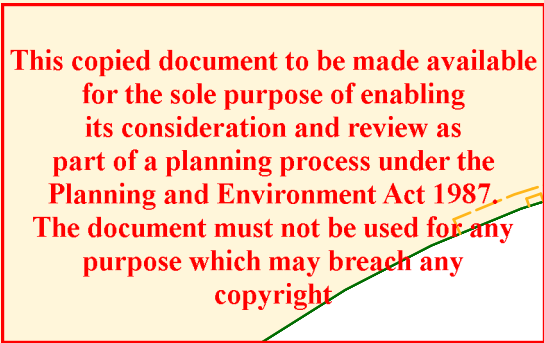


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Yarra Valley Water ABN: 93 066 902 501 **WEB:** www.yvw.com.au



Date Created: 15/01/2020 10:05

DBYD Job Number: 18860770

Miss Christine Morgan
38 Bertie Street
Port Melbourne
VIC 3207

cmorgan@biosis.com.au
0386864882
0408518128

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Dear Miss Christine Morgan

Dial Before You Dig – City of Whittlesea

Further to your Dial-Before-You-Dig Service enquiry on the location of City of Whittlesea underground stormwater drainage assets:

Sequence Number: 93800769
User Reference: 31273 for a Desktop Assessment for a Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Location of works: 165 Williamsons Road
South Morang
COMMENCEMENT DATE: 04/06/2020
COMPLETION DATE: 17/03/2021

Please be advised that based on our current available information assets owned and managed by the Council are **AFFECTED** in the area of your enquiry as indicated on the attached plan(s). This excludes private stormwater drainage assets or connections. Due to the nature and age of City of Whittlesea underground stormwater drainage assets, completeness of the information cannot be guaranteed and, accordingly, the Council plans are intended to be indicative only. The Council does not provide a field location service.

If you have any questions regarding the information on Council's underground stormwater drainage assets provided in this DBYD response, please send e-mail to DBYD@whittlesea.vic.gov.au quoting your sequence number.

Council Offices
25 Ferres Boulevard
South Morang VIC 3752

Locked Bag 1
Bundoora MDC VIC 3083

ABN 72 431 091 058

Tel 03 9217 2170
Fax 03 9217 2111
TTY 133 677 (ask for 9217 2170)

Email info@whittlesea.vic.gov.au
www.whittlesea.vic.gov.au

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廣東話	9679 9857	Ελληνικά	9679 9873
Italiano	9679 9874	Türkçe	9679 9877
Македонски	9679 9875	Việt-ngữ	9679 9878
普通话	9679 9876	Other	9679 9879

Road Opening Permit

Any works within a road reserve including the road, footpath or nature strip requires a Works in Road Reserve Permit unless the works are exempted under the Road Management (Works and Infrastructure) Regulations 2005. Further information on the Regulations can be found at www.vicroads.vic.gov.au

Other Permits

For other permit enquiries, please contact the City of Whittlesea by telephone on (03) 9217 2170 (Mon to Fri 8.30am to 5pm), Email : info@whittlesea.vic.gov.au, or facsimile on (03) 9217 2111.

Duty of Care

When working in the vicinity of any Council-owned infrastructure asset you have a legal “Duty of Care” that must be observed. It is the responsibility of the Infrastructure Manager (person(s) for whom the work is being done) and the Works Manager (person(s) doing the work) to:

1. Request plans from Council identifying Council assets near the works.
2. Obtain additional and appropriate Permits and approvals from Council, services authorities and providers of public transport.
3. Ensure that reasonable care is taken by physically locating any assets and utility services in the vicinity of the work area by hand digging, noting and complying with any precautions and approach distances.
4. Contact Council to resolve any issues or concerns.
5. Ensure that the works have minimal impact on Council's assets.
6. Ensure the works have minimal impact on the public and primary use of the asset.
7. Ensure that any damage to Council's infrastructure assets is reported immediately to the Customer Service Centre on phone: (03) 9217 2170.

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Disclaimers

Whilst every care is taken by the City of Whittlesea to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, the City Whittlesea makes no representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and liability for any expenses, losses, damages and costs that may be incurred as a result of the use of this information.

The Assets data base is continually being updated. We recommend that the exact positions of all assets must be confirmed on-site using suitably qualified and licensed contractors or City of Whittlesea Utilities Co-ordinator on 9217 2096

General Enquiries

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact us by telephone on (03) 9217 2170, email info@whittlesea.vic.gov.au, or Facsimile: (03) 9217 2111

For further information on how to apply for a Work in Road Reserve permit go to the above website and search for ‘Work in Road Reserve Permit Application Form’.

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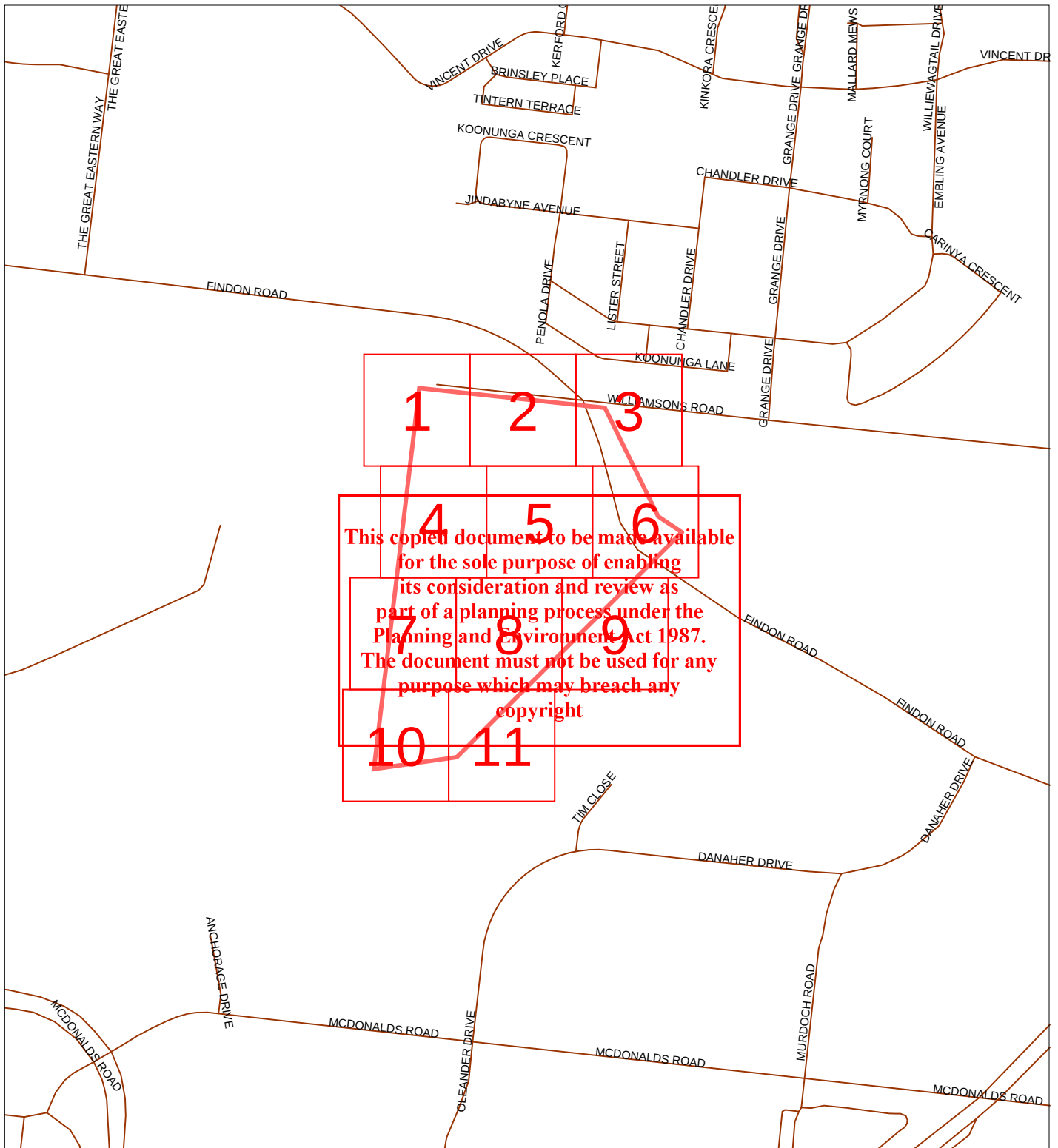
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Italiano	9679 9874	Türkçe	9679 9877
Македонски	9679 9875	Việt-ngữ	9679 9878
普通话	9679 9876	Other	9679 9879

Overview Map

Sequence No: 93800769

165 Williamsons Road South Morang



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0 0.05km

LEGEND:

1 Detail Map

	Affected DBYD		Gas Pipeline
	Work Area		Drainage Pipe
	Property		Drainage Pit
	Suburb		Fibre Optic Conduit
	Easement		City of Whittlesea

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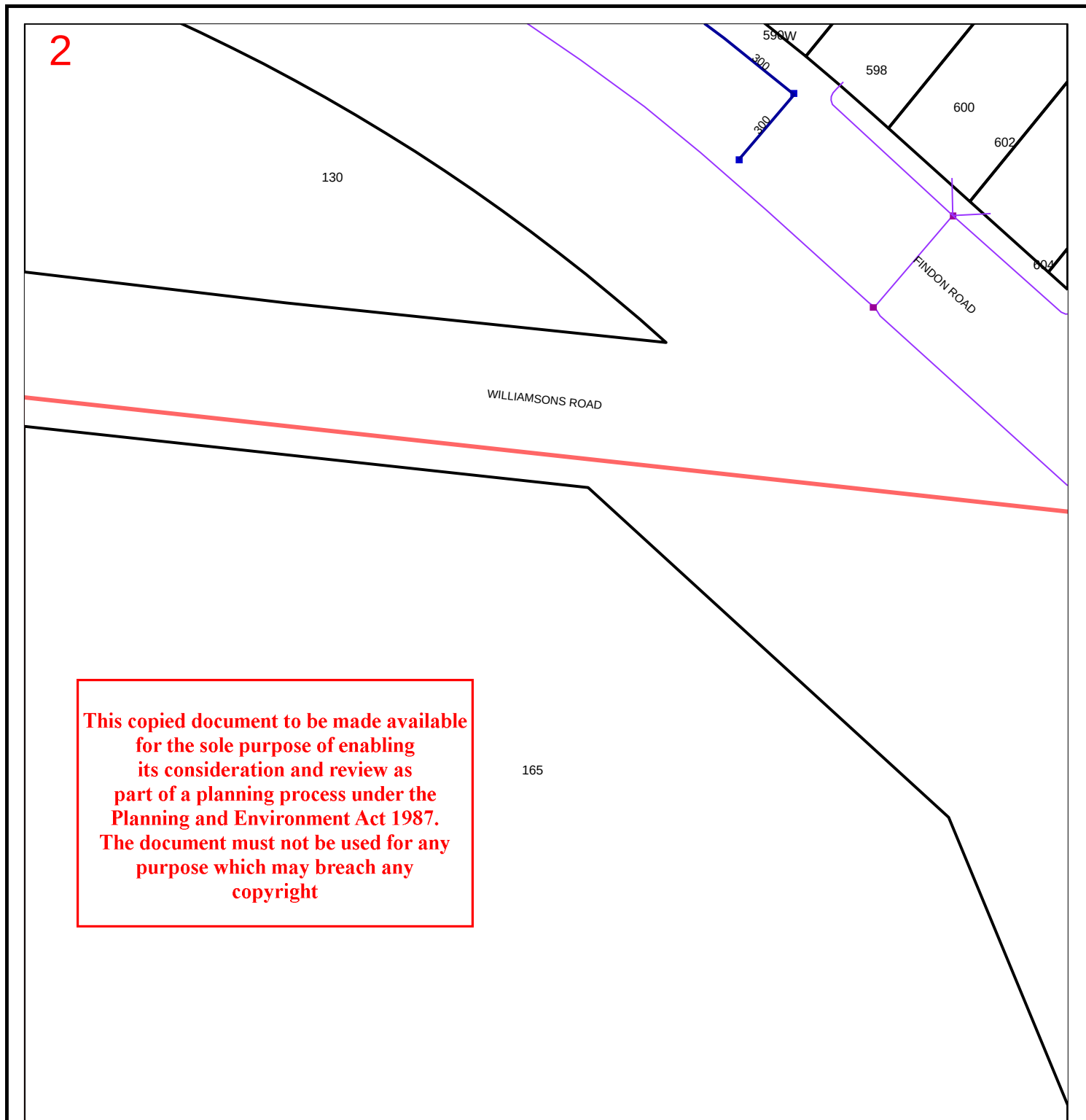
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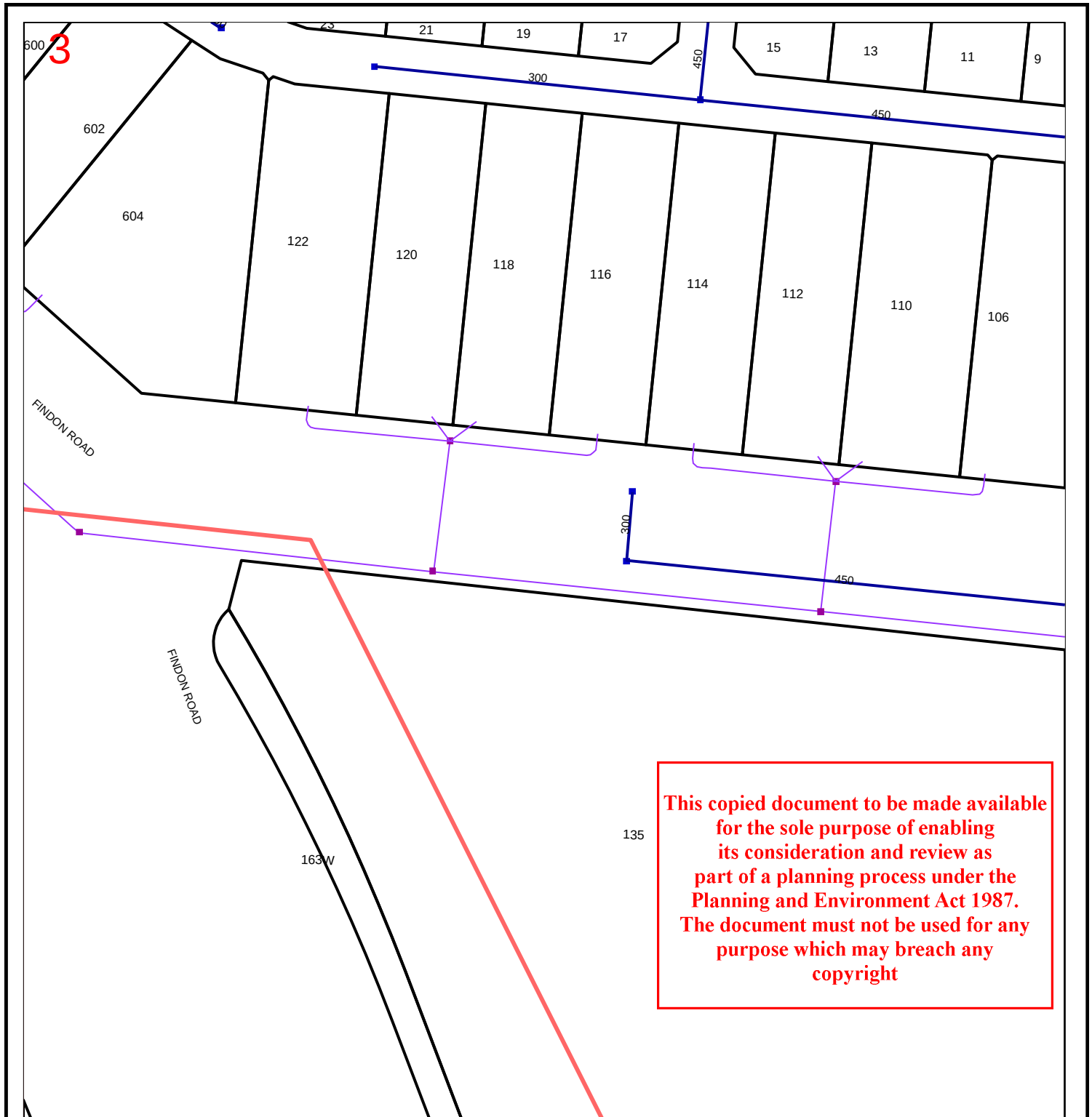
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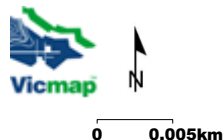
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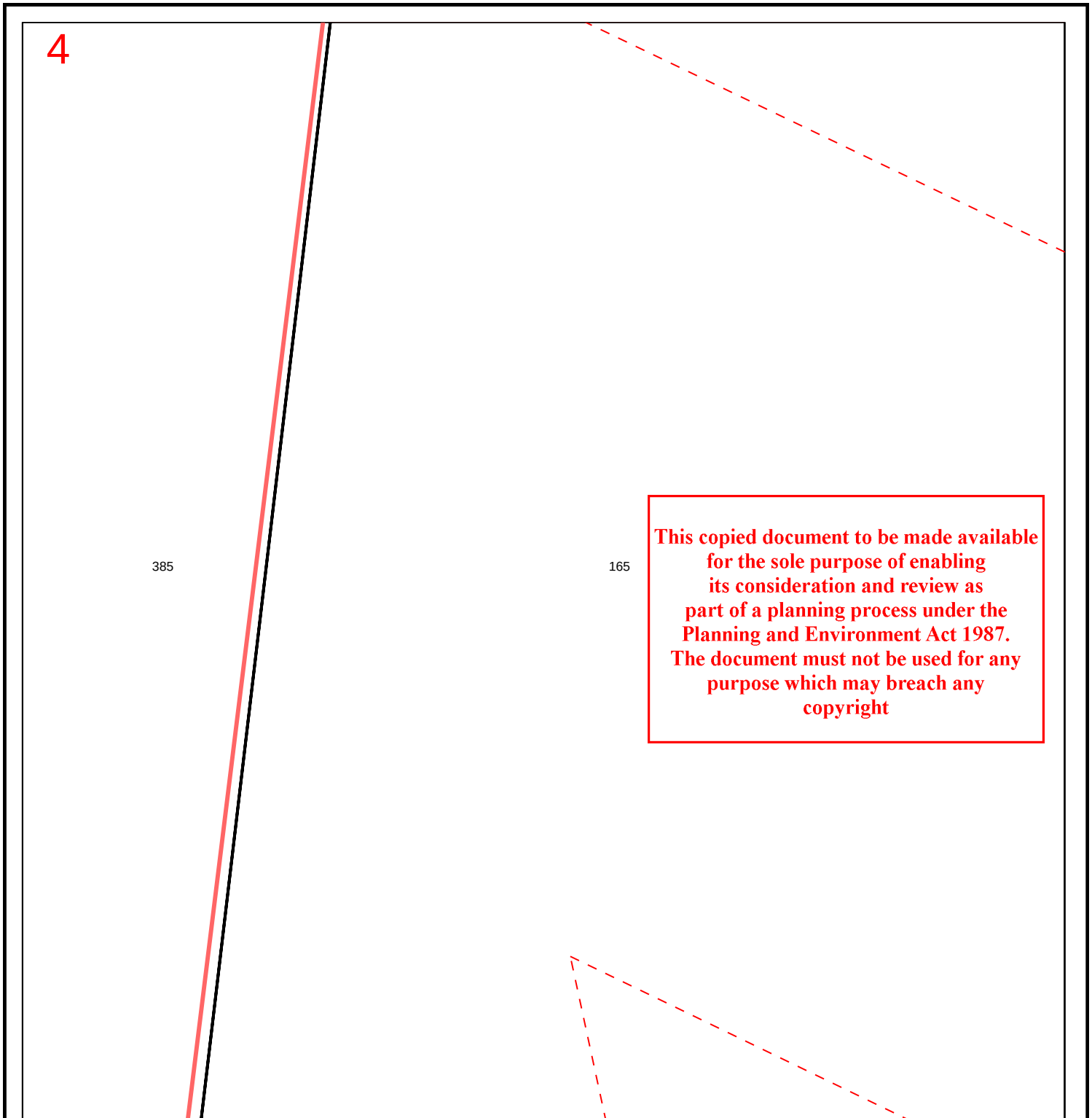
	Affected DBYD		Gas Pipeline
	Work Area		Drainage Pipe
	Property		Drainage Pit
	Suburb		Fibre Optic Conduit
	Easement		City of Whittlesea



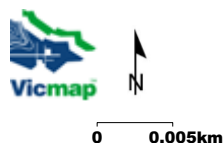
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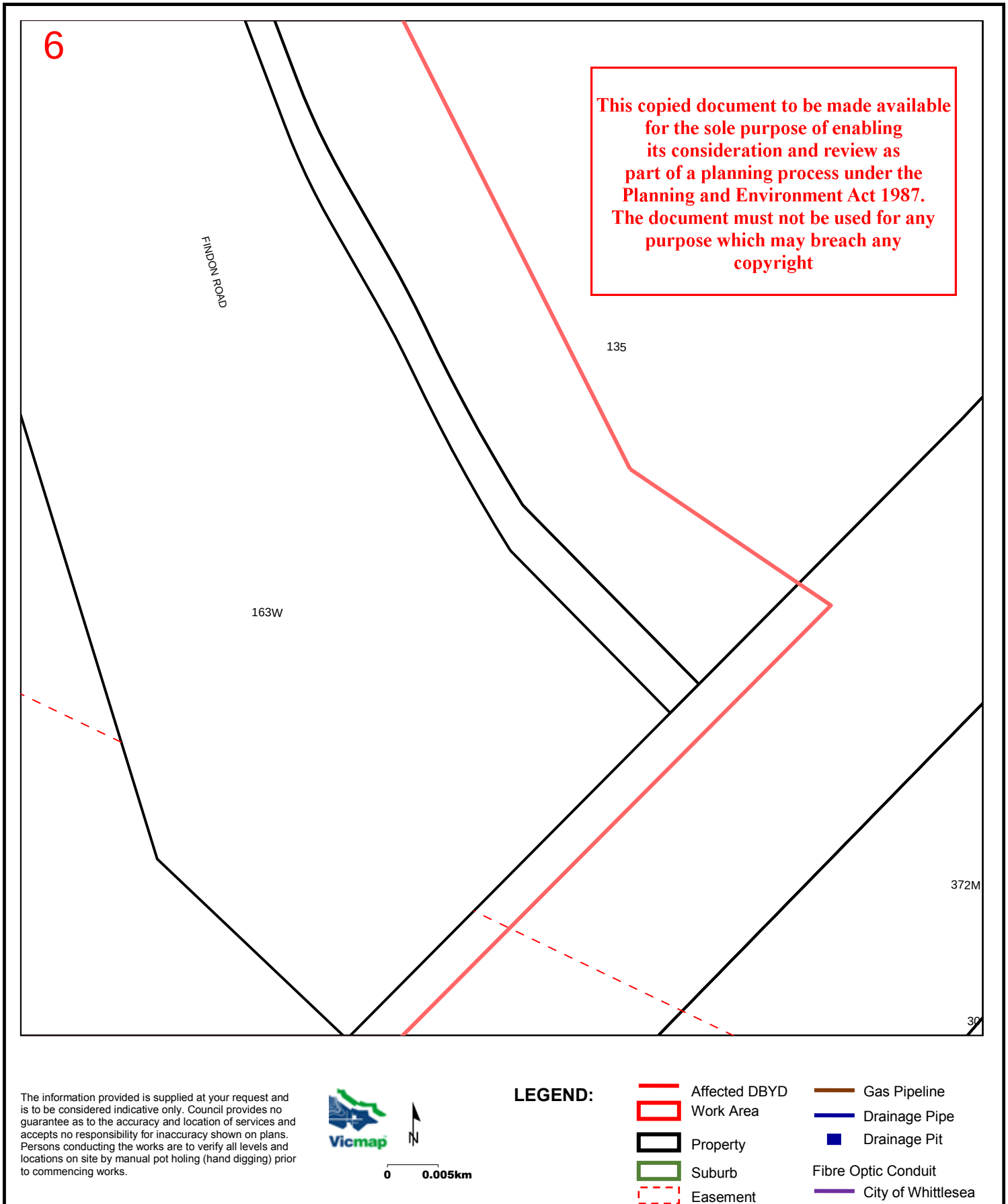
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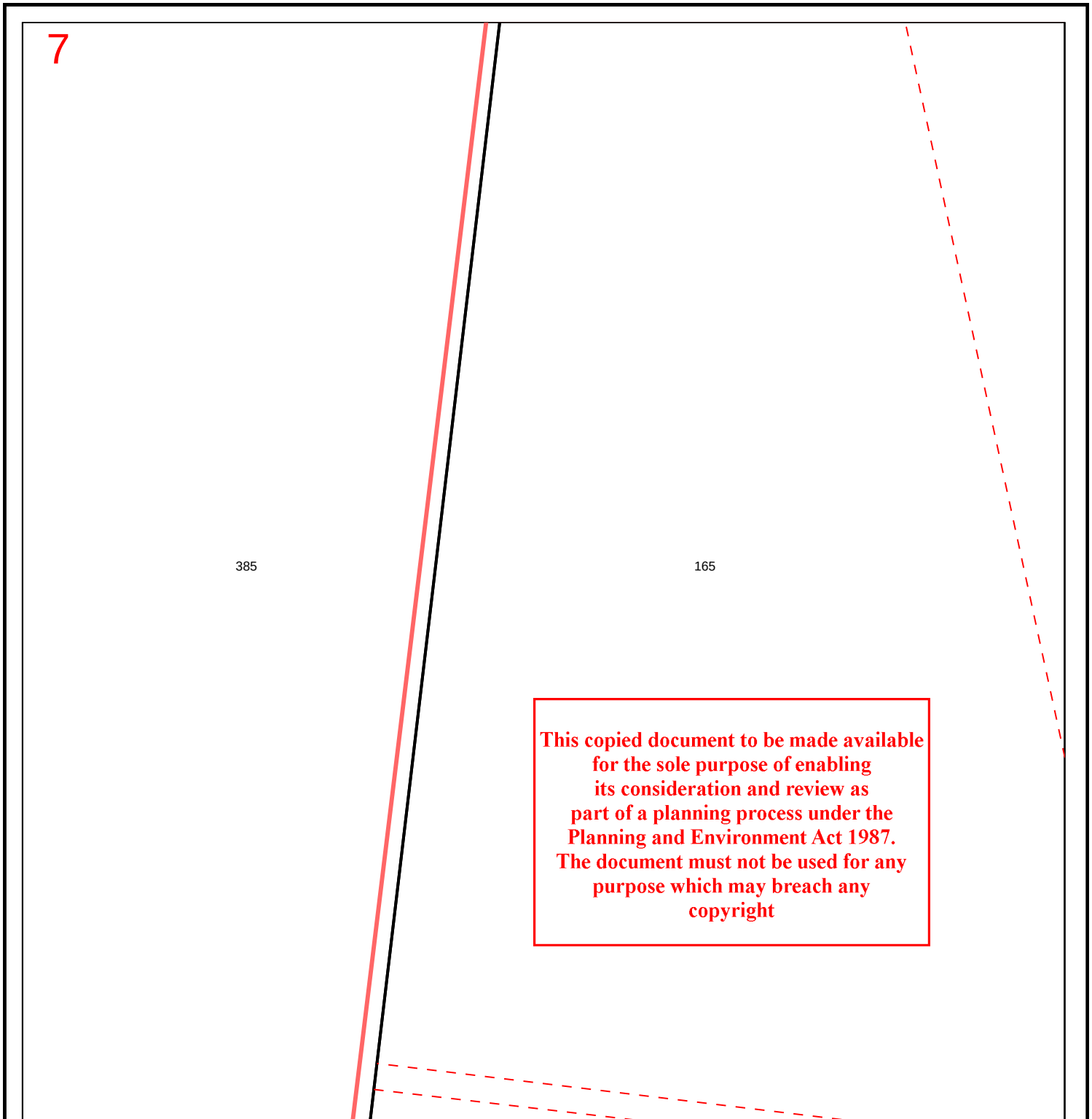


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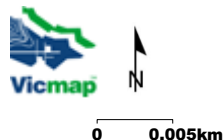
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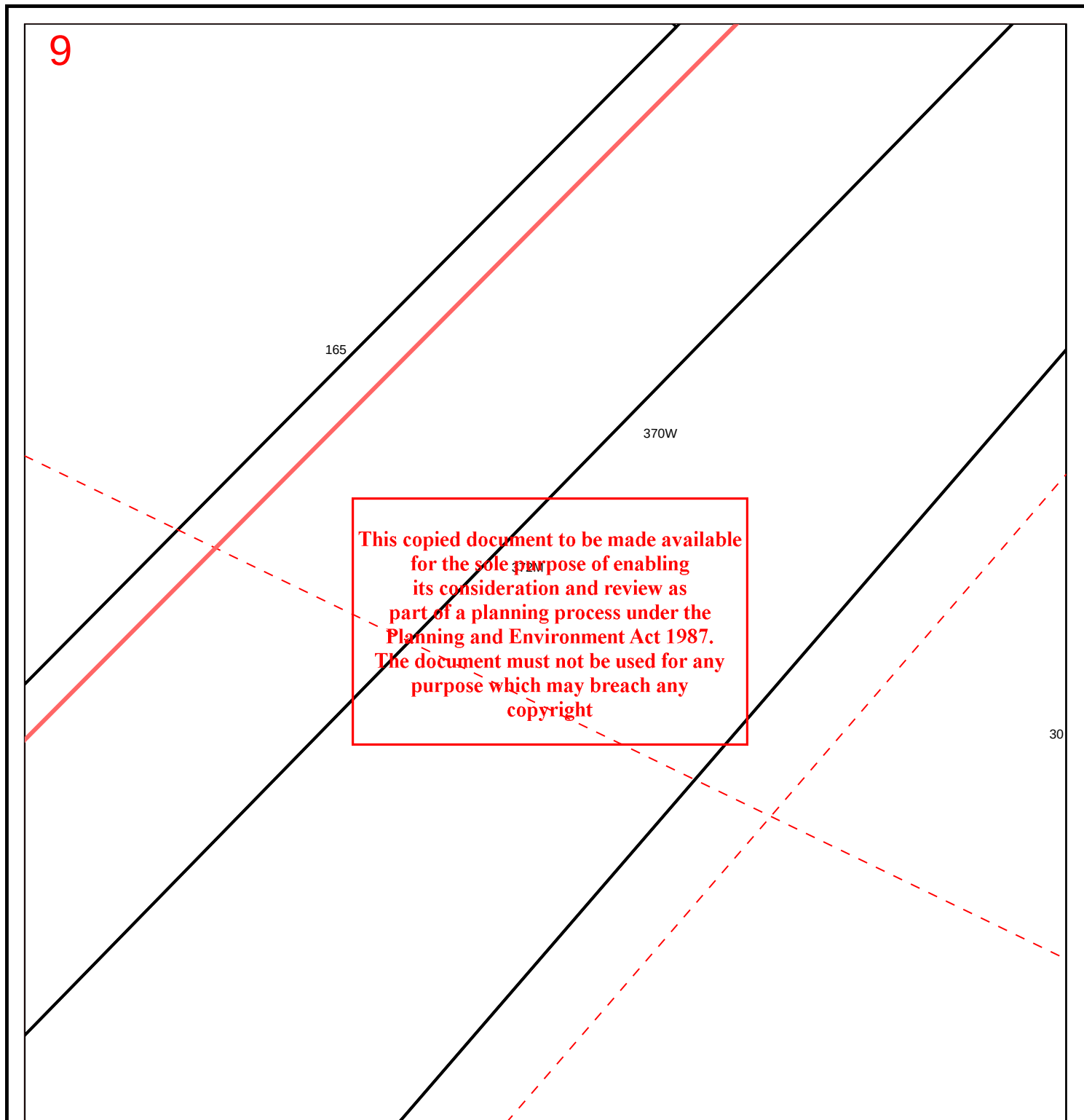
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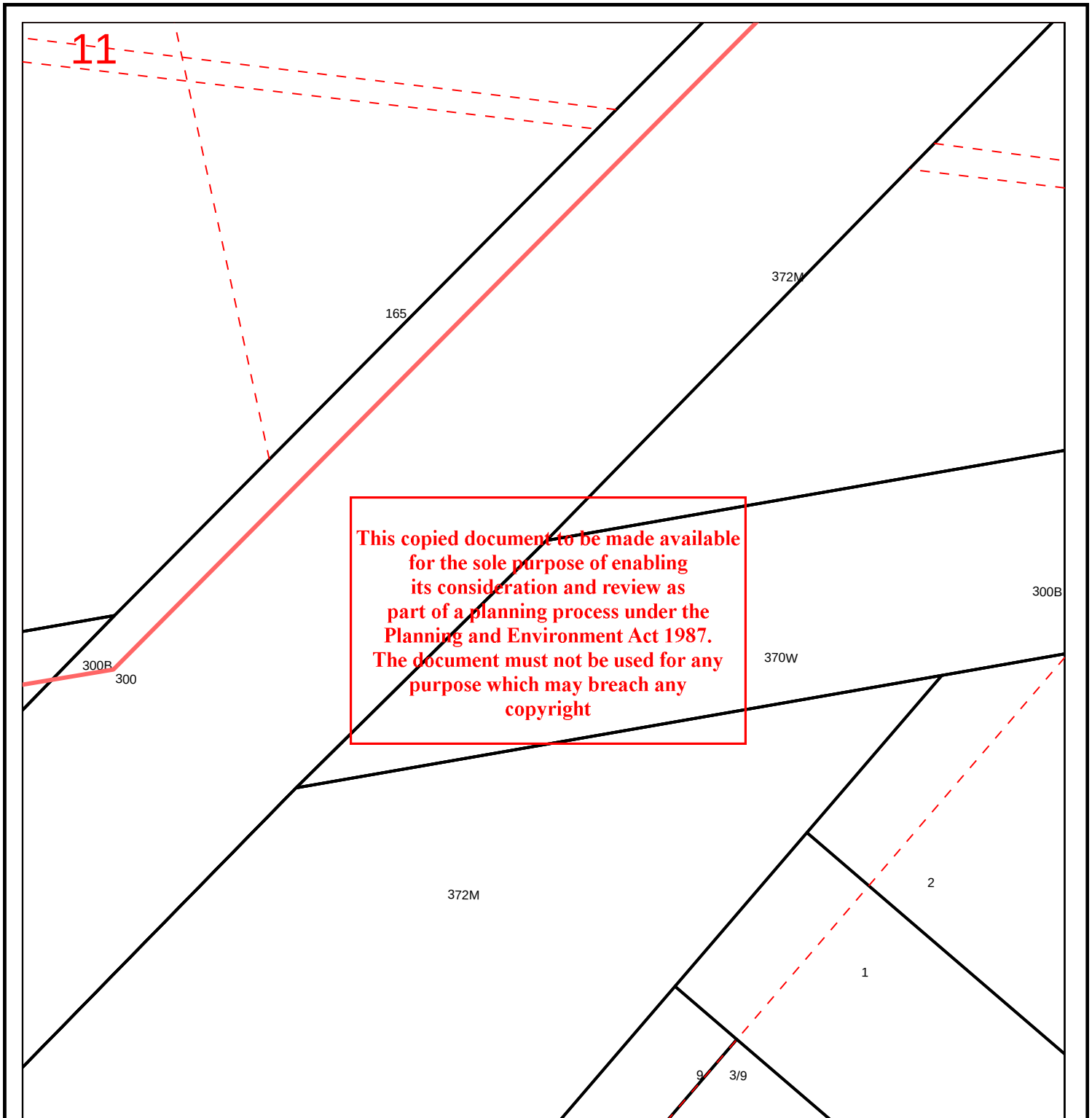
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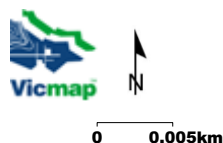
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Appendix 6 Subsurface testing catalogue

Table 18 Test pit log

No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
1	E 330708.82 N 5831808.18 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-120	Wet, black, clayey silt topsoil with waterlogging due to recent rain and grass rootlets throughout.	5 YR 2.5/1	5.5	N
		120- 250	Damp, very dark grey silty clay, with rootlets diminishing and clay content and mottles of grey clay increasing with depth.	2.5YR 3/1	5.5	N
		250-300	Waterlogged, wet, sticky, dark olive brown, slightly mottled clay base.	2.5YR 3/3	6	N

Table 19 Machine trench log

No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
1	E 330740.26 N 5831882.20 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-150	Loose, damp slightly clayey silt with grass root inclusions	5 YR 2.5/1	6	N
		150-210	Moist, very fine grained clayey silt with very rare, rounded red quartz pebbles	2.5YR 3/1	6	N
		210-340	Sticky, fine grained, mottled dark grey and orangey grey clay forming base	2.5YR 3/2 and 2.5YR 4/3	6	N
2	E 330739.75 N 5831930.55 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-90	Damp to moist, fine grained very dark brown clayey silt with merging contact and grass root and basalt boulder emerging	10YR 3/2	6.5	N
		90-200	Moist, sticky, dark greyish brown clayey silt with basalt boulder continuing and rare small basalt fragment inclusions	10YR 4/2	6.5	N
		200	Sticky, plastic, very dark grey clay forming undulating base	10YR 3/1	6.5	N

No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
3	E 330680.16 N 5831921.32 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-60	Moist, fine grained very dark brown clayey silt with merging contact and inclusions of grass roots, historic metal nail and occasional small basalt fragments	10YR 3/2	6.5	N
		60-150	Slightly moist, fine grained dark greyish brown clayey silt with clay increasing with depth, a clear, undulating contact and inclusions of grass roots (diminishing) and occasional small basalt fragments	10YR 4/2	6.5	N
		150-170	Moist, sticky, very dark grey clay forming base with embedded basalt boulder in western extent of trench	10YR 3/1	6.5	N
4	E 330666.99 N 5831754.23 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-70	Moist, fine grained very dark greyish brown clayey silt with merging contact and inclusions of grass roots, and one basalt boulder emerging	10YR 3/2	6	N
		70-240	Moist, compacted very dark greyish brown silty clay with clay increasing with depth, basalt boulder continuing and an undulating contact.	10YR 3/2	6.5	N
		240-250	Sticky, plastic, compacted dark greyish brown clay forming undulating base with embedded basalt boulder	10YR 4/2	6.5	N
5	E 330682.66 N 5831672.91 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-60	Moist, fine grained very dark greyish brown clayey silt with merging contact and inclusions of grass roots	10YR 3/2	6	N
		60-160	Moist, compacted very dark greyish brown silty clay with clay increasing with depth, inclusions of basalt	10YR 3/2	6.5	N

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No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
			fragments and a merging contact.			
		160	Sticky, plastic, compacted dark greyish brown clay forming undulating base with embedded basalt boulders	10YR 4/2	6.5	N
6	E 330716.67 N 5831687.09 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-130	Moist, dark brown, well sorted medium grained silt with minor clay content and inclusions of grass roots and very occasional basalt fragments	10YR 3/3	6	N
		130- 230	Dry, friable, fine grained, dark greyish brown silty clay with grass roots continuing	10YR 4/2	6	Y
		230- 320	Damp, very fine grained, very dark greyish brown clay forming base	10YR 3/2	6	N
7	E 330726.74 N 5831754.09 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-100	Dry, friable, fine grained dark grey silt with inclusions of grass roots and rounded red quartz pebbles with undulating contact	10YR 4/1	6	N
		100-180	Moist, sticky black clay with grass roots diminishing with depth and some grey clay mottles	10YR 2/1	6	N
8	E 330668.92 N 5831812.74 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-120	Sticky, black, silty clay with inclusions of basalt fragments (20-150 mm) and grass roots	10YR 2/1	5.5	N
		120- 170	Moist, very sticky, mottled very dark grey and dark greyish brown clay forming base	10YR 3/1 and 10YR 4/2	5.5	N
9	E 330792.56 N 5831753.20 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-80	Slight moist, very dark grey, fine grained clayey silt with inclusions of grass roots, Styrofoam, occasional basalt fragments and rare rounded red quartz pebbles	10YR 3/1	5.5	N

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No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
		80-180	Moist, sticky, black clay with occasional basalt fragment inclusions and plasticity increasing with depth	10YR 2/1	6.5	N
		180	Dark grey, compact, plastic clay forming undulating base	10YR 3/1	6.5	N
10	E 330775.04 N 5831802.41 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-80	Slight moist, very dark grey, fine grained clayey silt with inclusions of grass roots, occasional basalt fragments and rare rounded red quartz pebbles. Merging contact.	10YR 3/1	5.5	N
		80-200	Moist, sticky, black clay with occasional basalt fragment inclusions and plasticity increasing with depth	10YR 2/1	6.5	N
		200-220	Dark grey, compact, plastic clay forming undulating base	10YR 3/1	6.5	N
11	E 330825.14 N 5831846.81 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-40	Moist, black, slightly silty clay with grass rootlets and basalt fragments included	10YR 2/1	5.5	N
		40-120	Moist, sticky, black, slightly silty clay with clay increasing with depth	10YR 2/1	5.5	N
		120	Moist, sticky, black clay forming undulating base	10YR 2/1	5.5	N
Trenches below were excavated as extents to positive Machine Trench 6						
12 (northern extent)	E 330716.41 N 5831692.50 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-50	Dry, medium grained, poorly sorted black silt with grass roots and occasional basalt fragment inclusions	5YR 2.5/1	6	N
		50-120	Clumpy, moist, moderately compacted dark grey clay with roots diminishing.	5YR 4/1	5.5	N
13 (eastern extent)	E 330724.27 N 5831686.38 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-40	Medium grained, poorly sorted, very dark grey clayey silt with grass roots and occasional basalt inclusions	5 YR 3/1	6.5	N

No.	Location	Layer (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
		40-110	Fine grained, moist, moderately compacted, well sorted black clay with basalt boulders and iron coloured basalt stones	5YR 2.5/1	6.5	N
14 (western extent)	E 330706.62 N 5831687.18 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-60	Dry, poorly sorted, medium grained, very dark grey silt with grass roots and occasional basalt rocks included	5YR 3/1	5.5	N
		60-150	Dry, well sorted, fine grained, moderately compacted, dark grey clay, roots diminishing with depth	5YR 4/1	6	N
15 (southern extent)	E 330717.71 N 5831678.12 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	0-20	Moderately sorted, fine to coarse grained, very dark grey silt with grass roots included	5Yr 3/1	5.5	N
		20-60	Fine grained, compacted, black clay forming base	5YR 2.5/1	6	N

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Appendix 7 Artefact catalogue

Table 20 Artefact catalogue of VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD

Location GDA94 (MGA Zone 54)	Depth (mm)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Platform	Termination	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum (mm)
E 330716.67 N 5831687.09	130-170	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	Plain		21.33	18.93	4.43	27.16
E 330716.67 N 5831687.09	200	Silcrete	Flake – Distal		Feather	21.39	14.4	6.3	26.61

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Appendix 8 Gazetteer

Table 21 Aboriginal place gazetteer

Aboriginal place	Location	Type	Landform	Scientific significance
VAHR 7922-1668 Williamsons Road LDAD	E 330716.67 N 5831687.09 GDA94 MGA (Zone 55)	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Stony rise	Moderate

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Appendix 9 Significance assessment criteria

Assessing the heritage significance of an Aboriginal place is undertaken to make decisions about the best way to protect and manage the place. The assessment of significance can be complex and include a range of heritage values. The heritage values are broadly defined in the Burra Charter, the set of guidelines on cultural heritage management and practice prepared by the Australia International Council on Monuments and Places, as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations' (Australia ICOMOS, 2013, p. 21). Many Aboriginal places also have significance to a specific Aboriginal community.

Although there are no formal guidelines for the assessment of significance of Aboriginal archaeological places in Victoria, the definition of 'cultural heritage significance' under Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* includes:

1. Archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific, social or spiritual significance; and
2. Significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Scientific significance is based on the capacity of Aboriginal places to provide us with historical, cultural or social information. The following evaluation will assess the scientific significance of the Aboriginal places recorded during this CHMP. The scientific significance assessment methodology outlined below is based on scores for research potential (divided into place contents and place condition) and for representativeness. This system is derived from Bowdler (1981).

Place contents refer to all cultural materials and organic remains associated with human activity at a place. Place condition refers to the degree of disturbance to the contents of a place at the time it was recorded. The representativeness of an Aboriginal place is assessed by whether the place is common, occasional, or rare in a given region. It is noted that assessments of representativeness are subjectively biased by current knowledge of the distribution and number of Aboriginal places and varies from place to place depending on the extent of archaeological research.

The determination of cultural significance for an Aboriginal place is expressed as a statement of significance. Nomination of the level of value—high, moderate, low or not applicable—for each relevant category is presented in Table 21.

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Table 22 Scientific significance assessment criteria

Place Contents	Place Condition	Representativeness	Overall Significance
0 - No cultural material remaining.	0 - Place destroyed.		
1 - Place contains a small number (e.g. 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.	1 - Place in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; some cultural materials remaining.	1 - Common occurrence	1 - 3 - Low
2 - Place contains a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or rare or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.	2 - Place in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.	2 - Occasional occurrence	4 - 6 - Moderate
3 - Place contains a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or largely intact stratified deposit; and/or surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.	3 - Place in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.	3 - Rare occurrence	7 - 9 - High

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Appendix 10 Compliance checklist

Table 23 Compliance checklist

Compliance Review Checklist	Yes	No
<i>Prior to the commencement of the activity</i>		
Has the CHMP been approved?		
Have all required personnel been inducted or trained with regard to the requirements contained within the CHMP, particularly the conditions and contingencies (Condition 2)?		
<i>During the activity</i>		
Is a copy of the CHMP held on site at all times during the activity? And accessible for all personnel (Condition 1)?		
Is an up to date contact list for any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, Aboriginal Victoria, a heritage advisor, Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office available on site?		
Is there a register for all questions and complaints to be dealt with by the Sponsor? Has the register been updated with any response/action taken by the Sponsor?		
Have a minimum of three and maximum of five RAP inspections taken place during ground stripping, tree removal and trenching for utilities (Condition 3)?		
Has an inspection been made immediately following each of the following activities?:		
Ground Stripping		
Tree Removal		
Trenching for services		
<i>After the activity</i>		
Have the artefacts been repatriated and reburied in accordance with the RAP Artefact Repatriation Policy (Condition 4) (Appendix 11)?		
<i>Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity</i>		
Has any Aboriginal cultural heritage been discovered during the activity? If yes, have all steps associated with Section 2.5 of this CHMP been followed and completed?		
<i>Discovery of human remains during the activity</i>		
Have any actual or suspected human remains been discovered during the activity (Section 2.6)? If yes, have the following been taken:		
Has Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office been contacted?		
If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, has the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 888 544?		

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Compliance Review Checklist**Yes****No**

If it appears that there is non-compliance with the CHMP, then notification must be made to Aboriginal Victoria.

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Appendix 11 RAP Artefact Repatriation Policy

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WURUNDJERI CORPORATION ARTEFACT REPATRIATION POLICY

All Aboriginal cultural heritage material collected as part of the preparation of a CHMP must be securely stored at the offices of the Heritage Advisor until the completion of ground disturbing works within the activity area.

After the conclusion of the CHMP repatriation of cultural materials is to occur, with the timing to be determined in consultation with Wurundjeri. Repatriation can include the handover of cultural materials to Wurundjeri for storage and/or use for cultural purposes, or occur prior to the reburial of materials at a location determined in consultation between the Sponsor, the HA and the Wurundjeri elders. The exact method of repatriation is to be determined through the consultation process.

All cultural material is to be returned in the following storage containers:

- **52L Plastic Storage Container Clear**
- **15L Plastic Storage Container Clear**
- **2.6L Rectangle Storage Container Clear**
- If the specified containers are not available, then a plastic storage container of similar dimensions must be sourced.

All containers are to be labelled in permanent marker on both the side and the lid, in the following format:

CHMP Number:

Activity Area:

CHMP Year:

Site Numbers:

For Reburial: (Yes/No)

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All relevant provenance (i.e. site information) documents are to be placed inside the container with the artefacts.

An email must be sent to Wurundjeri acknowledging the transfer of artefacts. Hard copies of the paperwork (supplied by the HA) must be provided on the day of repatriation to acknowledge the transfer, which is to be signed in duplicate by both parties.

Please note that if reburial of cultural material is to occur as a condition of the CHMP, a suitable container (as determined during the CHMP conditions meeting) will need to be provided **at the time of reburial**, not prior.

Reburial

If reburial was selected by Wurundjeri as the most suitable repatriation process for cultural material, the following will occur:

At the completion of all ground disturbing works associated with the activity, the cultural heritage material must be reburied at a place that will not be disturbed in the future, as close as possible to the original Place extent boundary. The location for reburial will be chosen in consultation with Wurundjeri, and the cultural heritage material will be reburied in a container as requested during the consultation process. The Sponsor is responsible for providing the appropriate container, in addition to organising suitable manpower/machinery as needed to inter the cultural materials.

The reburial is to be conducted by three representatives of the Wurundjeri Corporation, one representative from each Nevin, Terrick, and Wandin family group. An Elder of the Wurundjeri Corporation will provide a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation in the area including details of the cultural heritage material.

It is necessary that a Heritage Advisor be present at the reburial. The Advisor will record the location details of the reburied material with a differential GPS and supply this information to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registrar along with all other relevant documentation. A Place Collection Form within the site card form must be updated to show the reburial location.

The procedure in its entirety must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

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Appendix 12 Whittlesea Planning Scheme - Commercial 2 Zone (C2Z)

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34.0231/07/2018
VC148**COMMERCIAL 2 ZONE**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **B3Z**, **B4Z** or **C2Z**.

Purpose

To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

To encourage commercial areas for offices, appropriate manufacturing and industries, bulky goods retailing, other retail uses, and associated business and commercial services.

To ensure that uses do not affect the safety and amenity of adjacent, more sensitive uses.

34.02-126/05/2020
VC175**Table of uses****Section 1 - Permit not required**

Use	Condition
Art and craft centre	
Art gallery	
Cinema	The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone.
Cinema based entertainment facility	
Food and drink premises	The leasable floor area must not exceed 100 square metres.
Industry (other than Materials recycling and Transfer station)	<p>Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10 with no threshold specified.</p> <p>The land must be at least the following distances from land (not a road) which is in an Activity Centre Zone, Capital City Zone, Commercial 1 Zone, Docklands Zone, residential zone or Rural Living Zone, land used for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The threshold distance, for a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10. ▪ 30 metres, for a purpose not listed in the table to Clause 53.10. <p>Must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exceed a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012. ▪ Require a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. ▪ Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2011. ▪ Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (HCDG) Regulations 2016.
Informal outdoor recreation	
Mail centre	
Museum	
Office	

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Use	Condition
Postal agency	
Railway	
Restricted retail premises	
Shop (other than Adult sex product shop, Restricted retail premises and Supermarket)	<p>Must adjoin, or be on the same land as, a supermarket when the use commences.</p> <p>The combined leasable floor area for all shops adjoining or on the same land as the supermarket must not exceed 500 square metres.</p> <p>The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone.</p>
Supermarket	<p>The leasable floor area must not exceed 1800 square metres.</p> <p>The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone.</p> <p>Must be on land within the City of Greater Geelong or within an urban growth boundary in metropolitan Melbourne.</p>
Trade supplies	
Tramway	
Warehouse (other than Mail centre)	<p>Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10 with no threshold distance specified.</p> <p>The land must be at least the following distances from land (not a road) which is in an Activity Centre Zone, Capital City Zone, Commercial 1 Zone, Docklands Zone, residential zone or Rural Living Zone, land used for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, an education centre or corrective institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The threshold distance, for a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10. ▪ 30 metres, for a purpose not listed in the table to Clause 53.10. <p>Must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exceed a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012. ▪ Require a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. ▪ Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2011. ▪ Require a licence under the Dangerous Goods (HCDG) Regulations 2016.
Any use listed in Clause 62.01	Must meet the requirements of Clause 62.01.

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Section 2 - Permit required

Use	Condition
Adult sex product shop	Must be at least 200 metres (measured by the shortest route reasonably accessible on foot) from a residential zone, land used for a hospital, primary school or secondary school or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, primary school or secondary school.
Agriculture (other than Animal production and Apiculture)	
Caretaker's house	
Education centre	
Grazing animal production	
Leisure and recreation (other than Informal outdoor recreation, Major sports and recreation facility and Motor racing track)	
Materials recycling	
Place of assembly (other than Art gallery, Carnival, Cinema, Cinema based entertainment facility, Circus and Museum)	
Residential hotel	
Retail premises (other than Food and drink premises, Postal agency, Restricted retail premises, Supermarket and Trade supplies)	
Supermarket – if the Section 1 conditions are not met	<p>The leasable floor area must not exceed 1800 square metres unless on land within the City of Greater Geelong or within an urban growth boundary in metropolitan Melbourne.</p> <p>The site must adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone.</p>
Transfer station	The land must be at least 30 metres from land (not a road) which is in an Activity Centre Zone, Capital City Zone, Commercial 1 Zone, Docklands Zone, residential zone or Rural Living Zone, land used for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital, an education centre or a corrective institution.
Utility installation (other than Minor utility installation and Telecommunications facility)	
Any other use not in Section 1 or 3	

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Section 3 - Prohibited

Use
Accommodation (other than Caretaker's house and Residential hotel)

Use**Animal production (other than Grazing animal production)****Hospital****Major sports and recreation facility****Motor racing track****34.02-2**15/07/2013
VC100**Use of land**

A use must not detrimentally affect the amenity of the neighbourhood, including through the:

- Transport of materials, goods or commodities to or from the land.
- Appearance of any building, works or materials.
- Emission of noise, artificial light, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil.

34.02-331/07/2018
VC148**Subdivision**

A permit is required to subdivide land.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 1.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
----------------------	--

Subdivide land to realign the common boundary between 2 lots where:

- The area of either lot is reduced by less than 15 percent.
- The general direction of the common boundary does not change.

Subdivide land into lots each containing an existing building or car parking space where: Clause 59.02

- The buildings or car parking spaces have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this scheme or a permit issued under this scheme.
- An occupancy permit or a certificate of final inspection has been issued under the Building Regulations in relation to the buildings within 5 years prior to the application for a permit for subdivision.

Subdivide land into 2 lots if:

Clause 59.02

- The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on the land:
 - Has been approved under this scheme or by a permit issued under this scheme and the permit has not expired.
 - Has started lawfully.
- The subdivision does not create a vacant lot.

34.02-431/07/2018
VC148**Buildings and works**

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works.

This does not apply to:

- The installation of an automatic teller machine.
- An alteration to an existing building façade provided:
 - The alteration does not include the installation of an external roller shutter.
 - At least 80 per cent of the building facade at ground floor level is maintained as an entry or window with clear glazing.
- An awning that projects over a road if it is authorised by the relevant public land manager.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Construct a building or construct or carry out works with an estimated cost of up to \$500,000 where the land is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 30 metres of land (not a road) which is in a residential zone ▪ Used for a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10. ▪ Used for a Brothel or Adult sex planning shop 	Clause 59.04
Maintenance All buildings and works must be maintained in good order and appearance to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.	

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34.02-531/07/2018
VC148**Application requirements****Use**

An application to use land must be accompanied by the following information, as appropriate:

- The purpose of the use and the types of activities which will be carried out.
- The likely effects, if any, on adjoining land, including noise levels, traffic, the hours of delivery and despatch of goods or materials, hours of operation and light spill, solar access and glare.
- The means of maintaining areas not required for immediate use.
- If an industry or warehouse:
 - The type and quantity of goods to be stored, processed or produced.
 - Whether a Works Approval, or Waste Discharge Licence is required from the Environment Protection Authority.
 - Whether a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 is required, a licence under the *Dangerous Goods Act 1995* is required, or a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012 is exceeded.
 - The likely effects on adjoining land, including air-borne emissions and emissions to land and water.

Building and works

An application to construct a building or construct or carry out works must be accompanied by the following information, as appropriate:

- A plan drawn to scale which shows:
 - The boundaries and dimensions of the site.
 - Adjoining roads.
 - The location, height and purpose of buildings and works on adjoining land.
 - Relevant ground levels.
 - The layout of existing and proposed buildings and works.
 - All driveway, car parking and loading areas.
 - Proposed landscape areas.
 - All external storage and waste treatment areas.
 - Areas not required for immediate use.
- Elevation drawings to scale showing the colour and materials of all buildings and works.
- Construction details of all drainage works, driveways, vehicle parking and loading areas.
- A landscape layout which includes the description of vegetation to be planted, the surfaces to be constructed, site works specification and method of preparing, draining, watering and maintaining the landscape area.

34.02-6

31/07/2018
VC148

Exemption from notice and review

An application to subdivide land or construct a building or construct or carry out works is exempt from the notice requirements of section 52(1)(a), (b) and (d), the decision requirements of section 64(1), (2) and (3) and the review rights of section 82(1) of the Act. This exemption does not apply to land within 30 metres of land (not a road) which is in a residential zone, land used for a hospital or an education centre or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a hospital or an education centre.

34.02-7

31/07/2018
VC148

Decision guidelines

General

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The interface with adjoining zones, especially the relationship with residential areas.

Use

- The effect that existing uses may have on the proposed use.
- The drainage of the land.
- The availability of and connection to services.
- The effect of traffic to be generated on roads.
- The interim use of those parts of the land not required for the proposed use.

- If an industry or warehouse, the effect that the use may have on nearby existing or proposed residential areas or other uses which are sensitive to industrial off-site effects, having regard to any comments or directions of the referral authorities.

Subdivision

- The effect the subdivision will have on the potential of the area to accommodate the uses which will maintain or enhance its competitive strengths.
- Any natural or cultural values on or near the land.
- Streetscape character.
- Landscape treatment.

Building and works

- The movement of pedestrians and cyclists, and vehicles providing for supplies, waste removal, emergency services and public transport.
- The provision of car parking.
- The streetscape, including the conservation of buildings, the design of verandahs, access from the street front, protecting active frontages to pedestrian areas, the treatment of the fronts and backs of buildings and their appurtenances, illumination of buildings or their immediate spaces and landscaping of land adjoining a road.
- Defining the responsibility for the maintenance of buildings, landscaping and paved areas.
- The availability of and connection to services.
- Any natural or cultural values on or nearby the land.
- Outdoor storage, lighting, and stormwater discharge.
- The design of buildings to provide for solar access.

34.02-8

31/07/2018
VC148

Signs

Sign requirements are at Clause 52.05. This zone is in Category 1.

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